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VOL. 1 NO 87. BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th June	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Multan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	.0
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	1050
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.0
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	.0
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	1250
13th ,,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	.0
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	I. Nomura	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 13th June.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 19th June	9 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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12th June, 1913.
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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
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Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

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Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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THE
Bombay Chronicle

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Yearly	Rs. 20.
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Yearly	Rs. 30.
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INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the booking of valuable parcels on this Railway has now been resumed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th June, 1913. 262

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be closed for all traffic, during the Monsoon, after Monday, the 16th June, 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I the undersigned have contracted to purchase from Mr. MEHERJIBHOY EDULJI DHALLA the business and goodwill of the FLORA HAIR CUTTING SALOON carried on at Horny Road, Fort.

All persons having any claim against the same by way of mortgage, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing on or before the 15th instant to the undersigned at the Oriental Buildings, 1st Floor, C/o Mr. ANANDRAO DNYANOBA AVSARKAR.

Dated this 11th day of June 1913.

ANANDRAO GOPALRAO.
0199

THE HITWARDHAK COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Official Liquidator of the above Company with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai (the sole Trustee of an Indenture of Debenture Mortgage Trust Deed dated 6th April 1904) and of the Official Liquidator of the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will in persuance of an order of the District Court of Ahmedabad dated 17th day of February 1913, put up the above Mill Premises and property for sale by public auction at the Mill Premises on Saturday the 14th day of June 1913 at 3 o'clock p.m. Standard Time.

LOT NO. 1.

3 pieces of Government land held on perpetual lease-hold tenure containing 7 Acres and 11 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the Mill building, and Engine, and Boiler houses, erected and standing on the said piece of land and all the Engines, Donkey Pumps, Boilers, Machines, and Mechanic Shop machinery.

Blow-Room Machinery.

Machinery in the Carding Department.

Machinery in the Spinning Department.

Press and Machinery in the Baling Department and all other machinery impliments, tools, articles, and things, whatsoever in and about the Mill Premises save and except the machiner and articles labelled with numbers and initialled by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai and claimed by The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale will be supplied on application either made to Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai attorney and Mr. Girdharlal Uttamram Vakil to the Vendor at Raypur Haveli or Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram at Bhuddar or at the Mill Premises.

Ahmedabad 4th April 1913.

HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM,
Official Liquidator,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI.
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
52.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

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Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

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MANGOES!!! 25 Alphonse Rs. 4; 25 Paheri, Rs. 3. Carriage paid if "Chronicle" mentioned. TUKINA and CO., Market, Bombay. 0183

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WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

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AUCTION SALE.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gool Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Museum and next to Waterloo Mansions, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by John Roberts and others, glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs large side board, dinner-waggons, table lamps, rich carpet, drawing-room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, fancy vases, wall clocks, writing tables, screens, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by "Knake," single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, card tables, teapoys, chairs, durrie carpets, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, wall ornaments, pictures, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. STANLEY WALKER. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.
2 gold gilted picture frames.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey horse quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred office shigram nearly new in good order.
1 Punch Cullian chestnut arab horse, 14-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
5 carts belonging to the Express carrying agency.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmed Curim and Co. 185 cases of Hosiery consisting of coloured chadis, shirts, undershirts, socks towels, etc., etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaisanker, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALAUBLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Goolam Hoosein Abdulalli Pitaiwala and Tyeballi Abdulalli Pitalwala, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 20th day of July, 1911, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage or tenements standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road, on the East side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701, New No. 3185, New Survey No. 3665, assessed in the book of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2262, Street Nos. 379-381, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North partly by the house of Heptoola Shaikh Adam and partly by the house of Rehmanji Khanbhai, on the South by the property of Emamudin Rafi Saheb, on the East by the sweeper's passage, and on the West by the said Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Gulam Hoosein Abdulalli and Tyeballi Abdulalli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913. 7699

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

On Sunday, the 15th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the Ridge road, Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by well-known makers, such as tapestry unholstered, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome large cabinets, chiffoniers, corner cabinets, library book presses, bevelled mirror door zoonda almyrahs, new designed single and double bedsteads, old China and old bronze table ornaments, cut glass gas chandeliers, lamps with 4, 5 and 6 lights, carpets, one Chubb's double door safe, and safes by

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—*Continued.*

other makers, English clock by Greenhill, London, strikes every quarter hours with music, marble topped tables, lady's secretariat, jardineers, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, plated epergnes, office clock by Marcks, lady's Roman chairs, hat and umbrella stands, two sets Encyclopaedia Britannica, gold watches by Dent, McCabe, and John Jones, some gold, pearl, and diamond jewellery, large size musical box with spare rollers, brass bedstead, bronze flower stands, Dresden and Terracotta figures, figures, electric lights, English rubber-tyred brougham by Banison Bros., grey Arab horse and harness, etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards chest of drawers, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, hatstands, wall brackets, single almyrahs, glass partition screens, phonographs and records, writing tables, iron safes, iron beds, etc., etc.

at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the actual Administrator General of Bombay the effects of the late Mr. D. D. Wellington such as gold bracelets, bangles, neck chains, watch chains, studs, links, colar buttons, rings, earrings, silver wathces, etc., eac.

at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The property of a gentleman:—

1 James Comet bicycle with Dunlop Tubes, Tyres, Lucas's Carbide lamp, Pump and Brooke's saddle, etc. only 3 months used.
Several second hand and new bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubbertyred office Shigram.
1 Light rubbertyred Victoria.
1 Double seated glass front brougham.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1913. 251

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 12th JUNE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood French polished furniture, consisting of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, zoondah almyrah, sideboard, cupboard, writing tables, marble top tables, dinner waggon, dressing tables, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913. 257

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169

SIR EDWARD GREY.

THE MAN AND HIS VICTORY.

"A Diplomatist" writes in the "Daily Mail": I do not believe the British people realise the extraordinary position which Sir Edward Grey has won for himself abroad in the past six months. He is at this moment easily and indisputably the outstanding figure of European diplomacy, the one man in the Chancelleries of Europe whose reputation the multitudinous issues and events of the last half-year have definitely advanced.

No diplomatist in Europe has shown himself so fertile in resource, so pertinent in suggestion, and so persuasively calm and moderate in his choice of language as Sir Edward Grey. He has spoken but rarely since the allies took the field, but on each occasion his words have been direct, concilatory, and stamped with the spirit and authority of real statesmanship. The few sentences in which he explained and defended the naval demonstration against Montenegro—so frank and cautious, so skilful in their avoidance of controversial phrases, and so confident in the power of Europe to enforce her will without impatient violence—had, in particular, an instantaneous effect and were everywhere recognised as a model of statesmanlike expression.

But Sir Edward Grey has done far more for the peace of Europe than merely keep his head and talk briefly, wisely, and to the point. At the very outset of the Balkan convulsion he took the lead in keeping the Powers together and he was the first to suggest the novel and flexible machinery of an Ambassadorial Conference for keeping the various Foreign Offices in touch, and therefore to some extent in line with one another.

This was a timely and fruitful contribution to a general understanding and it came with peculiar propriety and weight from the British Foreign Secretary. For one thing, Sir Edward Grey has held his present post without interruption for nearly seven and a half years, and will, apparently, continue to hold it so long as the Liberals remain in power or until he becomes Prime Minister. No Continental politician who is now in office has guided the external affairs of his country for so long, nor does one of them enjoy such an assurance of tenure as Sir Edward Grey. That is a great advantage in his favour. Not only are the men he is called upon to deal with newer to the game than he is, but there is every probability that he will be playing it after they have given it up.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Then again, Sir Edward has been greatly helped by the singularly disinterested position Great Britain has occupied throughout the Balkan crisis. Our almost absolute detachment from the ambitions and contentions and the special interests that have engaged the thoughts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna has been of enormous assistance to Downing-street in playing the honest broker between the rival Powers. It is very likely, too, that the general uncertainty as to the British course of action if a European conflict were to supervene has also lent to Sir Edward's diplomacy an added persuasiveness. In any case, no Government has been so well placed as our own to induce the spirit of reasonableness and to indicate the diplomatic stepping-stones that might save Europe from sliding into the morass.

Of all these advantages Sir Edward Grey has made the fullest possible use. He has worked early and late; his moderation and good sense and the implicit confidence he always inspires in his integrity as a man of candour and straight-forward dealings have been invaluable assets in the cause of peace, and I have heard from more than one Ambassador that his skill as president of the conferences which have so materially helped to harmonise the differences between the Great Powers, the modesty of his bearing, and the practical character of the expedients he has put forward have revealed him to his brother diplomats for the first time as a really big man.

Upon the European as upon the British mind the influence which Sir Edward Grey exerts is, above all things, the psychological influence of character. He has the same sort of power among diplomatists that he has in Parliament and among his own countrymen—the power that comes from absolute honesty of mind and nature, combined with a balanced judgment and an air of being detached from the petty exigencies of the moment. For many thousands of quiet Englishmen Sir Edward's voice is the weightiest in British politics today, and his action on any doubtful issue counts for more than the decision of any other man that I know of.

A STRONG AND SUCCESSFUL MAN.

Then, too, one must remember that the seven and a half years during which Sir Edward has been charged with the conduct of British foreign policy have been years of almost constant crisis and commotion. They have pretty thoroughly tested him, and by the universal judgment of friend and foe he has stood the test well. From his long duel with the Wilhelmstrasse over Morocco he emerged decidedly the victor; he is the first British statesman to seek and conclude an accommodation with Russia; and he has completely redeemed the old reputation of Liberal Governments for a vacillating sentimentalism in the management of foreign affairs. Radicals have often girded at his silence and secretiveness and his insistence upon the recognition of facts, but abroad men simply see that he is a strong Minister and a successful one.

Is it merely a myth that Gladstone once described Sir Edward as combining a greater capacity and a smaller inclination for politics than any man of his time? I have never thought the description a very good one. The capacity, indeed, is still there. One has only to see him addressing the House of Commons, one has only to study that firm, frank face with the brooding forehead, the executive nose, and the sensitive, clean-cut mouth, to be sure that he has in him the real instinct of statesmanship.

But his reputed distaste for public life, whatever it may have been once, is to-day neither more nor less than a fable. People seem to think, because he is the least theatrical of men, the very antithesis of a demagogue, a lover of Wordsworth and a disciple of Walton, devoid of personal ambitions, incapable of the baser sort of partisanship, and because his whole bearing suggests a more spacious and leisurely, and also perhaps a colder and more detached and impersonal age than our own, that therefore his heart is not in politics, that he could abandon Westminster without one sigh or regret, and bury himself in entire contentment among the beloved hills and streams of his Northumberland home.

They are wrong, just as they are wrong when they call one of the most ardent and thorough-going Radicals of our time a Whig, just as they misread the man altogether when they fail to detect the warm and human and humorous personality and almost boyish idealism behind his veil of austere authority. The country has yet to take Sir Edward's full measure. It trusts him implicitly, but it has still to learn to know him. Possibly only his accession to the Premiership will reveal him as he really is.

ENGLAND IN THE GULF.

CHANGES IN EGYPT.

As a result of the present negotiations in progress between the London and Constantinople Governments, the special interests of the British Empire in the Persian Gulf will be formally recognised and strengthened, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph." It will be remembered that the agreement arrived at on August 31, 1907, between Russia and England was supplemented by a letter from Sir A. Nicolson to Sir E. Grey, whereby the formal recognition of these interests by the Governments of the Tsar was placed on record. It is probable that Turkey has been asked to give her assent to a formula of the same sort.

As to Koweit, so far as I understand, Turkish sovereignty will be recognised. In return, the Porte will grant full autonomy to the Sheikh. In that way his agreements with England will retain their validity. The frontiers of the new autonomous State will have to be settled by the two contracting parties.

The question of Mohammerah, where the Sheikh occupies towards the British Empire nearly the same position as his colleagues of Koweit, will be settled by the delimitation of the Turco-Persian border.

Amongst other matters which will be give a solution are:

1. The final section of the Baghdad Railway, which is to run from Baghdad to Basra. For the construction and the running of the line the Porte will be at liberty to make any arrangement it may find opportune, provided the equality of tariffs is maintained on the line and effective guarantees given that no discrimination of any sort will be made against British goods.

2. The financial independence of Egypt, which is to be extended. For instance, the Khedive is to receive larger borrowing powers than he has enjoyed in the past.

3. There is a possibility of the question of the capitulations being touched upon as well as the new 4 per cent. Customs surtax and the problems of administrative reforms in the Asiatic vilayets of Turkey. With a view to helping the Turkish Governments in its attempt to bring about a better system of administration, officials might be lent by the British Government, whose functions would not be of a purely consultative character.

Such appears to be the outline of the present treaty, which has been initialled already, and probably will be signed shortly. It is likely to pave the way for an Anglo-German understanding on questions of Turkish and Persian import.

I am assured that, while nobody can ignore the importance of the present pouparlers, it would be assuredly wrong to interpret them as the indication of a change in this country's foreign policy. They simply fulfil a gap in the settlement of Asiatic problems, which was made in 1907 by England and Russia, and in 1911 by Russia and Germany.

One of the veterans of the British Army, General Charles Dumbleton, entered last month on his ninetieth year. He joined the East India Company's Service as a cornet as far back as 1839, and was posted to the old 10th Bengal Cavalry. Serving under Sir Hugh Gough during the Gwalior Campaign, he was present at the battle of Maharajpur in December, 1843, when the Mahrattas were completely overthrown, and the "Gibraltar of the East" was captured. Subsequently General Dumbleton took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and for many years was in the Works Department of the Punjab. It is stated that he is the only surviving Officer who wears the six-pointed star—made from the captured cannon—which was granted to those present at Maharaj-

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab: Lahore has had 0·21" and Delhi 0·65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north and the central Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Lahore and Delhi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in east Rajputana and upper Sind; minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No telegram has been received from Dwarka Rainfall has been widespread: Bhuj has had 1·73", Veraval 1·60", Rajkot 1·87", Bhavnagar-Para 0·62", Surat 2·70", Ahmedabad 0·80", Deesa 0·12", Neemuch 0·85", and Skies are heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency during the day amounting to 20° F. at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·11", Saugor 0·60", Hoshangabad 0·77", Khandwa 0·35" and Nagpur and Raipur 0·17" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Indore 0·20". Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in Berar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·16" of rain and Aurangabad 0·5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the north and the east Punjab, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad the Madras Deccan and Mysore. The depression over Gujarat and Kathiawar has, instead of moving further inland, intensified; winds are cyclonic in these areas, the centre being apparently between Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. This disturbance may move in a north-easterly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces local rain in east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the south United Provinces. Some increase in the amount of rainfall may occur in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AKRA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	84·8	75·8	55	..	..	..
Jask	98·3	58·3	62	..	..	−0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	100·8	88·1	35	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99·3	64·5	69	..	0·55	+0·52
Rawalpindi	92·5	74·1	82	0·08	3·55	+2·99
Lahore	98·4	73·7	85	0·21	0·66	+0·49
Sirsa	98·4	61·0	65	..	..	..
Ambala	92·5	77·9	67	..	2·37	+2·26
Delhi	91·0	74·8	81	0·63	3·01	+3·25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96·5	82·0	63	..	0·01	−0·22
Mainpuri	95·8	79·6	70	..	0·21	−0·07
Jhansi	101·6	79·5	62	0·06	0·01	−0·15
Cawnpore	97·7	81·4	70	..	0·0	−0·43
Allahabad	94·1	75·0	83	..	2·2	+2·12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	88·0	54·0	88	..	0·01	−0·10
Ajmer	91·6	82·2	73	..	2·08	+0·93
Jaipur	95·4	81·4	68	..	2·5	+2·19
Kotah	100·2	82·6	63	..	0·04	−0·57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90·0	73·0	79	1·73	2·47	+2·23
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	83·6	77·3	83	1·60	5·45	+5·40
Rajkot	91·6	74·3	91	2·87	4·6.	+4·42
Bhavnagar Para.	84·5	77·0	78	0·62	2·40	+2·03
Surat	89·4	76·2	100	2·71	6·2.	+5·73
Ahmedabad	89·2	75·7	92	0·84	2·4.	+2·29
Deesa	95·3	73·9	83	0·12	0·6	+0·59
Neemuch	91·9	74·1	86	0·85	1·0.	+0·78
Indore	90·6	74·6	76	0·20	0·2.	−1·00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89·3	76·3	80	0·11	2·75	+2·48
Saugor	89·8	74·6	89	0·60	2·44	+2·30
Hoshangabad	90·6	76·9	77	0·77	1·76	+0·78
Khandwa	92·2	76·4	77	0·35	2·80	+1·69
Akola	99·7	77·6	62	0·02	0·34	−0·95
Amraoti	97·8	76·8	75	0·06	2·56	+0·78
Nagpur	98·8	76·2	71	0·17	0·84	−1·15
Chanda	96·5	78·5	67	0·05	2·47	+0·91
Raipur	93·7	76·6	95	0·17	1·20	+0·09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83·9	78·9	85	0·90	6·06	+2·19
Ratnagiri	86·9	77·4	84	2·44	12·77	+3·54
Mormugao	87·0	77·2	85	1·19	15·82	+0·84
Karwar	83·2	71·0	89	0·59	15·88	+3·35
OMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89·9	74·6	74	..	2·13	+0·47
Ahmednagar	85·1	71·5	86	..	5·40	+2·98
Poona	85·0	73·3	92	0·16	5·84	+4·19
Sholapur	90·8	73·6	67	..	1·71	−1·01
Bijapur	87·7	70·3	80	0·02	1·91	+0·20
Belgaum	76·3	68·5	92	0·09	4·97	+2·12
Aurangabad	87·9	72·2	81	0·25	1·96	+0·35
Nizamabad (Indur)	96·9	77·2	67	..	1·34	+0·59
Hyderabad	93·6	75·7	72	..	2·31	+0·73
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86·8	76·3	83	0·65	19·20	+6·08
Calicut	83·2	75·1	95	2·11	28·16	+5·79
Cochin	87·2	73·7	91	0·49	14·94	+4·80
Colombo	86·5	78·5	93	0·04	3·56	−0·35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100·3	85·2	72	..	0·85	−0·78
Bellary	94·0	76·8	62	..	0·78	−0·17
Cuddapah	99·5	79·8	53	0·12	0·71	−1·01
Madras	101·0	80·1	63	0·02	0·96	−0·67
Bangalore	79·8	67·8	85	0·22	2·25	+0·66
Coimbatore	91·4	72·3	94	0·06	0·26	−2·23
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	53	..	0·32	−0·36
Negapatam	99·7	81·2	75	..	0·59	+0·18

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th June 1913.

Means of observations, taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. inches	29·491
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	78·7
Dew Point	„	77·8
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do.	„	78·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	246
Fall of Rain	inches	1·48
Total fall during month	„	5·68
Total fall during year	„	5·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	„	0·45

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 50 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 11th June 1913 was 29·659 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	June.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	12	m 5 14	27	4
		5 29 a	25	3
Fri.	13	m 6 33	26	9
		6 30 a	25	6
Satur.	14	m 7 50	26	1
		7 31 a	26	1
Sun.	15	m 8 55	26	11
		8 31 a	25	11
Mon.	16	m 9 54	27	8
		9 27 a	25	10
Tues.	17	m 10 45	28	4
		10 18	25	10

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	June.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	12	m 10 53	19	1
Fri.	13	m 0 16	17	9
		m 0 17	19	11
Satur.	14	m 1 12	17	1
		1 35 a	20	3
Sun.	15	m 2 2	16	4
		2 45 a	20	4
Mon.	16	m 3 46 a	20	3
Tues.	17	m 3 36	15	5
		4 40	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
13. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
14. (Satur.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
15. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
16. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
17. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—June 11th, 10h. T. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 8h 23 T. M. P. M; Last quarter, 26th, 11h 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M.

Dr. MacCregor, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh University, who was aged sixty-one, died on May 21 from heart failure as he was preparing to leave his home for the university.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	73 5/16	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·22½	
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84⅜	
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·43	
Bar Silver Spot	..	27⅛	
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27⅜	
Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.			
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	? 64	
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank rate)	..	1s 27/32	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.			
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).		87¼	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4⅛	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4⅜	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	5	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. ..	77/9	
Interest day to day loans	..	3⅝	
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3½	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 11.

The Government Paper Market remained in a sea-saw state to-day with a tendency towards weakness. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15 and after witnessing a few fluctuations closed at Rs. 95-14 (sellers).

Demand for ready paper continues active and was placed at Rs. 96 in lots.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds changed hands at Rs. 116.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened weak and dull to-day but closed firm and brisk.

David improved to Rs. 517-8.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 516-4 closed at Rs. 518-12.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,497-8.

Kohinoors were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 795 to Rs. 802-8.

Chinas were in demand at Rs. 800.

Phoenix declined to Rs. 160 for July:

Finlays were placed at Rs. 375.

Petits stood at Rs. 3,200.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 2,127½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 90-8 and Deferred to Rs. 217.

In Press Shares New Berars were placed at Rs. 562-8.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 206.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 927-8.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,700.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—
Total Day's Imports	4000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—	teady good biz done.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—	Moderatively active.
Mid. Americans	6·70 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·80 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·99 / Oct. 11·29
New York Official noon call.	July 11·98 / Oct. 11·33
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·23 / Oct. 11·35

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·43	6·48
J. A.	6·41	6·46
A. S.	6·31	6·36
S. O.	6·18	6·21
O. N.	6·11	6·14
N. D.	6·08	6·10
D. J.	6·07	6·09
J. F.	6·07	6·09
F. M.	6·08	6·10
M. A.	6·09	6·11

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York, July, 12.06.	Previous closing price 11·85.
Futures at New York, October, 11·35.	Previous closing price 11·24.
Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and on Bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·35.	Previous price 12·25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·3/8	Previous price 12¼
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans July 12·25	Previous price 12·16
Futures at New Orleans October 11·39	Previous price 11·33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10⅜.	
Demand Bills 4·86 9/16	
Silver Commercial Bars 59¾	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 11.

There was a brisk inquiry by shippers for Europe for Oomras and Bengals, whereas Japanese shippers were only keen for Broach description. Local Mills were buyers for Broach Bengals and Dholleras descriptions.

The Liverpool opener was due 2-3 up, but it is unchanged to one up. It is weaker than what it was due. There seems to be a strong Bull element trying to squeeze July positions as the stocks in New York are very low.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. of Liverpool cable as under:—"Sufficient rain has fallen generally; further rains would be injurious; rain is predicted everywhere."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	239	231	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	241	233	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	242	234	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	240	232	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	249	237	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	289	270	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	278	258	..	Do.
M. G. Veotmal	272	262	..	Do.
M. G. Dharmangaum, Pulgaum	268	258	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	255	245	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomras, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomras, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	258	248	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	293	285	—	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Co. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	280	270	260	Do.
M. G. Mathia	251	239	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	276	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	270	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	176	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	181	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	182	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	270	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	276	Do.
M. G. Bijapure	..	..	..	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards. 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7/9
„ 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards, 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range,	3/1
Mulls 28" by 18 yards, 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/2¾
Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards Liepman's No. 1500 ex. Warehouse	12/5½
Cloth Cummis's 36" G. 20 cif	13/3
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 31/32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	June July
Water Twist American 30's	10
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14⅛
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Very quiet.

„ "Cloths".—Fair biz. at steady rates.

Weft American 54's	11¾
„ Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns"	Market steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¼
„ 32's B	10⅜
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B	11
„ 42's	12⅜
„ American 60's	16¾
„ Egyptian 60's	17⅜
„ „ 80's	21¾

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The exchange market is unsettled to-day. 1s. 4-15/32d. credits and 1s. 4½d. for 3 months are the open rates for Bills, although 1s. 4-7/16d. for credits has been done. 1s. 3-31/32d. wire and 1s. 4d. on demand is very doubtful towards the close, most banks quoting 1s. 3-15/16d. telegraphic transfers and 1s. 3-31/32 d. on demand. Government Paper was sold this afternoon at Rs. 96 and for small lots at Rs. 96-5 and Rs. 96-4.

The Calcutta piece goods market is very quiet, no business of any importance being recorded. Grey shirtings prices have registered a further slight decline and there is no selling in the bazaar. Forward buying is quite at a standstill. The dhoties section is dull, and prices are weaker, especially for shirting dhoties. Whites are quiet. There has been a slight enquiry for forward parcels of mulls, but without success. There is no demand for ready goods. In yarns there has been a better feeling and stocks are slowly moving. It will be some time however before the effect is really felt.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,200
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69 12
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-8
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12⅜
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank £	Oct.-April	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	935
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	745
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	283
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,172'8
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	800
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	483
Cooper Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	117/8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	517/8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	26	51 /1
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	375
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	410
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	145
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	802/8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1 395
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,497'8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manockjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	251
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,095
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	165/12
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	..	Yr. 25	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	2 0	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,385
Sun ..	Oct.	..	13½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,720
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	145
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Chond Baramati Rs.85	..	4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100	..	4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Re.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	..	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	..	62	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	14 1/2
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	875
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	562/8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	590
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	160
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	15	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr..	..	15	627-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. ..	Feb.-Aug	A. O.	173 205
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	257
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ..	Mar.-Sep. Sept.-Oct.	30 P.	240 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ..	April	6 ⅜	29¼
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	20½ 30 H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mantle, In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 1¾	20
Indian Cotton Cotton Oil Companies. O. Old 100 / New Issue 25	..	..	100 25
P. .. 100	March.	7 ⅞	101
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 ⅜	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	12½	181/4
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 ⅞	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 ⅞	360
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	10 ⅞	20¼
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 ⅞	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	10 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O. / D. / P.	Nil. Jan &	96/8 ..	217
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	July	.. 4 ⅞	175 927/8
Thacker & Co. ..	..	24 ⅞	198 XD
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits.
	Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.
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MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. HILL, SAWYER & Co.

are Sole Agents for and can give immediate delivery of

AUSTIN, BELSIZE, B.S.A.,

SUNBEAM & STUDEBAKER CARS.

Head Office: **BOMBAY,** Rampart Row. Tel. 1134.

Branches: **DELHI,** 10, Alipore Road; **CALCUTTA,** 25, Waterloo Street.

183

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125° ...	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GRÆME.—At Melrose, Guernsey, May 23rd, the wife of Capt. J. A. Græme, R.M., of a son.

DEATHS.

BATTY.—At Quetta, May 25th, Captain H. E. J. Batty, I. M. S., son of Mr. Justice Batty, I.C.S., late Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

PANDAY.—Bai Batai alias Goolbai Jijibhoy Dhunjibhoy Bottlewala, and wife of Mr. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and mother of Messrs. Framji, Merwanji and Curshedji Nusserwanji Panday. Funeral will take place at 8 a.m., Panday Sanitarium, Colaba.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Philomena Theresa (Phily) elder daughter of late Sir Michael Rosario de Quadros, K.C.S.G., and dearly beloved wife of J. A. de Rosario, aged 54 years, who departed this life on 11th June, 1912.
"Siecine reparat amara mors."—R.I.P.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Bombay Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 12, 1913.

HUME AS A PIONEER.

In a previous article, we dwelt upon Allan Octavian Hume's admirable work in the cause of education. That did not exhaust his activities in pioneer work or his enthusiasm for the public good. In real truth, Hume was a statesman, who saw far ahead of his time and the petty routine work of the day. His plea for a liberal policy in the matter of education stamps him as a true friend of India. What he did, or rather tried to do to purify the administration of justice testifies to his sagacity and uprightness as a servant of the State. This part of the story is told in the briefest possible form in Sir William Wedderburn's memoir and indeed does not cover full two pages. But it is an epic in itself and forms a complete vindication of the movement for the separation of Judicial from Executive functions. It is curious to recall the beginnings of this movement, which go back to 1793 when the Government of India, under Lord Cornwallis, recognised the dangers arising from the combination in one and the same officer of such diverse functions as those of constable and magistrate, public prosecutor and criminal judge, revenue collector and ultimate court of appeal in revenue cases. As the administrative system grew and developed, Government was again and again confronted with the absurd and mischievous combination. In 1838, a Committee appointed to frame suggestions for the reorganisation of the police condemned the practice in the strongest terms. One of the members of the Committee, Sir F. Halliday, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared that an indispensable preliminary to the improvement of the administration of the police was that the duties of preventing crime and of apprehending and prosecuting offenders should, without delay, be separated from the Judicial function. The movement had so far progressed (on paper) that in 1856 the Court of Directors approved of the principle. A year later Mr. J. P. Grant, a member of the Council of the Governor-General, denounced the system with vehement indignation, saying, among other things, "The judicial ermine is, in my judgment, out of place in the bye-ways of the detective policeman in any country, and those bye-ways in India are unusually dirty." These and other weighty pronouncements compelled the Government of India in 1860 to appoint a Committee to enquire into the organisation of the police, the committee consisting of men whom Sir Bartle Frere described as possessed of ripe experience, especially in matters connected with police. In the instructions to the Committee, the Government enunciated "the golden rule" "that the judicial and police functions are not to be mixed up or confounded, that the active work of preventing or detecting crime is to rest entirely with the police and not to be interfered with in any way by those who are to sit in judgment on the criminal." The Committee accepted "the golden rule" but said in effect that, *as a matter of practical and temporary convenience* the combination might be retained. This was the basis of the legislation subsequently undertaken, it being expressly declared that the exceptional union of Judicial with Police functions in the district offices was to be a temporary compromise. Sir Bartle Frere who piloted the Police Bill of 1861 through the Council used language which, unless English words have lost their meaning, indicated in the clearest manner Government's intention to do away with the system "at no distant period."

When the orders of Government upon the recommendation of the Police Committee of 1866 were passed, Hume was Collector-Magistrate of Etawah. The office of police superintendent was created with an inspector-general of police, exercising direct authority over him. Hume loyally carried out the orders of the Government in his district. But having done so, he proceeded to address a weighty remonstrance to Government. He emphatically declared that the new system was defective in principle, impracticable in its chief purpose, and a change for the worse. These are remarkable expressions of opinion, coming from a junior civilian, but Hume was a man of independent mind and never hesitated to state the truth as he knew it. Sir William Wedderburn sums up Hume's objections in a brief paragraph, which we take the liberty of quoting in full:—

"Briefly stated, his objections were, that the system failed to secure the severance of police and judicial functions; that it created a divided responsibility between the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate; and that the Police Superintendents, on whom practically devolved the work of criminal investigation, were destitute both of local experience and of local influence. His remedy was that the Chief Civil Officer of the District (the "Collector") should represent the Executive Government in all departments including the Police; but that neither he nor his subordinates should exercise any magisterial powers whatever. The police duties should, he considered, be performed by the several grades of the Collector's subordinates, men well in touch with the population, and possessing influence as representing the supreme authority in all departments; while the Collector, as head of the District police, would be responsible, through the Inspector-General to the Government for the repression of crime and the general peace of his District. The ordinary magisterial work of the District would be entrusted to Honorary Magistrates and Subordinate Judges of the various grades, working under a Stipendiary Magistrate, from whom an appeal would lie to the Sessions Judge.

As Sir William pithily points out, this was a scheme not only for the complete separation of Police and Judicial functions, but also for constituting the Collector the responsible local embodiment of the "Sirkar," instead of, as he now is, a mere pawn in the administrative chess-board, subject to the will of the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue. What became of Hume's remonstrance need not concern us. It came to naught, a fate which has overtaken the declaration on the subject of at least one Viceroy and a long roll of illustrious administrators from Sir Frederick Halliday in 1838 to Sir Harvey Adamson in 1908. A mere matter of seventy years! It is sufficient to note here that on this as on all other questions, Hume was on the side of the right, long before the National Congress was born and the "pestilential agitators" were heard of. This brief historical résumé illustrates forcibly the deterioration that has come over the Civil Service, the members of which, with very distinguished exceptions, earnestly flout the "golden rule" of the Government of India of 1860. There are loud protestations as to the imperative necessity of maintaining British standards of administration. But in truth, in this, as in other matters, it is the steady Orientalisation of the service that has to be dreaded and guarded against. What is the fundamental objection urged by the Civil Service to the separation? It is that the British administration should conform to the Oriental idea of uniting all powers into one centre—of preserving the "prestige" of an Oriental officer. These Oriental notions originated at a time when a stable administration had not been evolved. Their persistence at the present day is a standing menace to administrative progress. If British standards are to be maintained, why this hankering after Oriental notions? If Oriental standards are so much more adapted to Indian conditions, why not employ a predominantly Oriental personnel in the administration?

HOME RULE.

The Home Rule Bill passed the second reading on Tuesday by a majority of 98. The debate was marked by the Premier's reasoned refutation of the Unionist contention that the Bill should not be passed into law without a mandate from the country. The short answer to the Unionists is that the electorate which sanctioned the passing of the Parliament Act also sanctioned the passing of the Home Rule Bill. As Mr. Asquith showed, nothing has happened since to show that the electorate has changed its mind. Mr. Balfour was apprehensive of a great national calamity overtaking the country if the Government persisted in its present course, and he vigorously waved the Ulster flag. In this connection, Mr. Balfour enunciated the novel doctrine that Ulster claimed the inalienable right to remain part of the United Kingdom. That is a comfortable theory, from the conservative point of view—everything that is has an inalienable right to remain as it is. Sir Edward Carson's blustering speech calls for no remark, save for the point he made that the Unionist party is irrevocably committed to the Ulster programme of armed resistance. Sir Edward declared that Ulster had behind it, in its armed resistance, the whole force and authority of the Unionist party. Neither Mr. Bonar Law nor Mr. Balfour repudiated the responsibility thrust upon the Unionist party and, in fact, Mr. Bonar Law has explicity accepted the role of leader of the rebels. The open adoption of the Ulster programme—the programme of civil war—by a great historical party in the State, traditionally identified with the preservation of order, might well make one grieve. The lines of Wordsworth on Venice readily occur:

Men are we, and must grieve when e'en the shade
Of that which once was great has passed away.

Mr. Redmond repeated his former assurance regarding the anxiety of Nationalists to go to almost any length to conciliate reasonable apprehensions and to bring Ulster to join hands in the working of Home Rule for the benefit of Ireland. In the present temper of Ulster Mr. Redmond's fine appeal will probably go in vain. But the Unionist party, with its well-known hankerings for strengthening the Empire, might perhaps pay heed to Mr. Redmond's true statement that the passage of the Home Rule Bill into law is eagerly awaited by the whole of the Empire and the whole English-speaking world.

THE CANAL COLONIES.

The question addressed by Mr. O'Grady, M.P., to Mr. Montagu, in respect of social conditions in the Punjab Canal-Colonies, is apperently based on an article in the "New Statesman" of May 24. The writer of that article, after describing the great scheme of irrigation works which have converted the Punjab into one of the greatest granaries of the world, dwells upon the absence of the ordinary amenities of civilised administration within the Colonies, such as roads, schools, dispensaries, police and so forth. His observations are apparently based on the report of a recent visitor to the Colonies. The notes of observation made by the visitor give one the impression that the visit was confined to one or two villages. The condition of these villages appears to have disappointed the visitor; but there does not seem to be any justification for the rather sweeping remarks he makes in respect of the conditions in the Colonies taken as a whole. The inference that, while every thing has been accomplished on the material plane, little or no thought has been betstowed on the elementary conditions of civilisation is erroneous. Reference to the elaborate official reports on the administration of the the Canal Colonies shows that the amenities of civilised life are being gradually created. The task of planting about two millions of immigrants on these Colonies has naturally proved most laborious. This colonisation comprehends such things as the selection of cultivators from all parts of the province; the allocation of immigrants in villages and in holdings with due regard to considerations of tribe, caste, religion and family relationship; the allotment of house sites; the settlement of village menials; the planting of towns and villages and in fact the provision of the thousand and one needs of an area comprising millions of acres. Full particulars of the progress of the Canal Colonies are given in the separate administration reports of the Colonies and an admirable summary of these reports appears in the annual report of the Province. The latest administration reports show that the establishment of the various agencies of government and of departmenta, local and municipal administration and the provision of necessary buildings and roads is proceeding apace. The work is necessarily show, but there is hardly justification for the assumption underlying the "New Statesman's" article that little thought has been given to the elementary needs of civilised life. Perhaps there is need for quickening the pace, now that the necessary spade work in the organisation of the Colonies has been completed. But it seems to us that to regard the whole operation as one confined exclusively to water engineering and land allotment is rather wide of the mark.

LORD SYDENHAM DAY BY DAY.

Lord Sydenham's latest homily is about England's ignorance of India. This is a fact so well known, so often and so widely deplored, and so hard to remedy that we imagine even Lord Sydenham's great authority is not needed to impress one with its truth. Lord George Hamilton reports a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator as telling him that the only thing he knew about India was that he knew nothing. This land of many countries does not lend itself to facile dogmatism. As Lord Curzon once said, "the East is a University in which the scholar never takes a degree." It is, however, an obsession with pro-consuls that they are the only persons who know India, and that anybody else claiming competence to criticise the official class is a rank impostor. That is why we distrust these homilies about England's ignorance of India; for what the bureaucrat wants to imply is that this ignorance disqualifies the critics and absolves the criticised from liability for censure of any sort. The conception of Indian governance the bureaucrats favour is that half a dozen or so exalted individuals are alone competent to deal with the absorbing mysteries of Indian affairs; and that outside the official class there is no one with the competence of knowledge or disinterestedness to criticise the conduct of the Administration.

WANTED A POISONS ACT.

Major St. John Moses, I. M. S., Police Surgeon, Calcutta, draws attention to the extraordinary preponderance of opium cases over all other cases of violent deaths (whether suicidal or homicidal) in the Eastern capital. Opium accounted for 56.3 per cent. of these cases in 1912, and this large percentage is fairly maintained from year to year. Last year, there were less suicides altogether than in the previous year, but the proportion of suicidal cases due to poisons was actually higher, and of these opium suicides show a percentage of over 40.2. As Major Moses says, "it would appear that opium has established itself in the first place as a means of self-destruction, a place from which nothing seems able to remove it." A lamentable feature of Calcutta suicides is the part played by opium in the self-destruction of girls from apparently the most trifling causes—a harsh word from the husband or refusal of permission to visit a relative. Young students have been known to commit suicide by swallowing opium, for no other reason than failure to obtain a pass in some University examination. It is surely not right that this drug should be made so readily available. Major Moses strongly urges that stronger restrictions should be placed on the sale of opium and all other poisons. He advocates the enactment of a Sale of Poisons law to regulate the sale and to restrict the procuring of poisonous substances. The restrictions that apply to cocaine, which contributes to only a few cases of suicide, ought to be extended to opium and all other poisons.

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a children's tea-party on Tuesday at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, for the Hon. Diamond Hardinge's birthday. The children were all in fancy dress. Over a hundred children were present and had a splendid time.

Yesterday throughout part of the day the weather was fine and the Bombay public, who had almost become reconciled to the expectation of a protracted period of damp and gloom, were somewhat brightened up by the appearance of the sun for sometime in the middle of the day. A boisterous wind impeded pedestrians, and in the afternoon and evening one or two showers brought the public back to the realisation of the fact that it was the season of the rains. Up to eight o'clock yesterday morning the rainfall in Bombay for the preceding twenty-four hours was only 90 cents which brings the total rainfall since June 1st up to 6.09 inches. The sea in the harbour was not exceptionally rough and no damage was done to the smaller craft. The strong wind blowing across Back Bay made it advisable to take down the masts of the wireless station near the Baths. Another case of a tree falling took place in Cruickshank Road. A large banyan-tree, affected by the wind and rain, fell upon the footpath. The debris was subsequently cut up and removed by the Municipal authorities.

Sir William Bigge, who received the honofary degree of LL.D. at Durham University, the other day along with Mr. Asquith and Lord Curzon, is the retired Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. Mr. Justice Bigge who was the last Judge in the Chief Court of Rangoon to record his own notes, the present practice there being the delegation of this function to a clerk, is a finished scholar. His judgments may be read as much for the information they supply on the curious customs and usages of the Babel of races that appeared before him as for their high literary merit. The usual litigants of his Court were Suratis (Gujarati Mahomedans) and Chetties (Madrasi money lenders), but he had frequently to deal with the Burmese, Chinese and Arakanese peoples besides representatives of all the Hindu and Moslem communities from the Punjab to Ceylon and Sind to Siam. His sympathies were wide. To the unfortunate genuine insolvent he invariably granted the benefit of the Act, while he was dreaded by the unscrupulous speculator who has branded Burma with the mark of the Three P's (paddy, pro-note, and parvenu). Few High Court Judges of India can boast of larger practical experience of ethnology and the unwritten international law which he administered to the mixed races of Rangoon for twenty years.

A telegram to the "Ceylon Observer" states that the death took place at Plawhatch, East Grinstead, on Saturday, of Mr. William Reierson Arbuthnot, at the age of 87. The funeral was to have taken place yesterday. This gentleman is presumably the son of Mr. George Arbuthnot, the founder of the late ill-fated firm of Arbuthnot and Co. of which he was for many years the principal partner in Madras. He retired from the firm about 34 years ago, withdrawing at the same time the bulk of the capital that made the firm so stable and so respected. He was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1861, and again in 1868. In more recent years his son, also called William Reierson Arbuthnot, was connected with the firm, but he retired very early and joined the firm of Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. in London.

The latest name mentioned in connection with the vacant Governorship of Ceylon is that of Lord Glenconner, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith. He is 54 years of age and was formerly Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyan. Lord Glenconner married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. P. S. Wyndham, son of the first Baron Beaconsfield.

An Indian resident of Port Said, recently deceased, seems to have imagined that the privilege of sailors to keep a wife in every port extended to him. He had a wife in England, another in India, and maintained the progeny of a third in Malta. The only place where he was a gay bachelor seems to have been Port Said. To complete the story, when he died he left the bulk of his fortune to endow a girls' school in his native town.

An Urdu paper publishes the charter granted by the Porte to the Medina University and the rules and regulations for its governance.

M. Foucher, who is to collaborate with Dr. Marshall, of the Indian Archæological Department, on the results of the investigations on the Sanchi tope in Bhopal, is perhaps the best living authority on Buddhist statuary. His well-known work is the "Art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhara," a magnificent illustrated book on Buddhist sculpture of what he calls the Gandhara or Kandahar school. M. Foucher shows that the indigenous Buddhist art of India did not attain its zenith till after the accession of artistic help from the Greek converts to Buddhism, who amalgamated with the Indians in the region about modern Afghanistan. While Grunwedel (Berlin) and Serge d'Oldenberg (St. Petersburg) have made special studies of Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhist art, M. Foucher has written two works on the Buddhistic iconography of India. To him also is due jointly with Dr. Spooner the credit of laying his finger on the spot near Peshawar, guided by the accounts of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims to India, where were discovered a few years ago the relics of the Buddha to enshrine which funds for a suitable building are now being raised at Mandalay. M. Foucher belongs along with his confreres of the College de France to what may be denominated the French school of Buddhistic scholars who, unlike English and German professors, are under no delusion as regards the antiquity and authenticity of the Pali Buddhist writings. With Professors Sylvain Levi and Finot, M. Foucher recognises the antiquity of many Buddhist texts in Sanskrit.

Plague is steadily declining in Bombay City, only four attacks and three deaths having been reported during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 73, as against 176 of the corresponding day of last year and 61 of that of the year previous. The four plague attacks were reported from the following four places:—Market, Kumbharwada, Khara Talao and Kamatipura. No cases of either small-pox or cholera were reported during the period. Of the 1,183 rats caught, fifteen were found to be infected ones.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association, Dr. S. K. Engineer, M. R. C. P., L.M. & S., will, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, deliver lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" from Sunday the 15th June, at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. Gentlemen of all communities intending to join this class, are requested to see Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki, Hon. Secretary of the Division, on the said premises on Sunday next at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. Ardeshir Ruttonji Merchant will commence lectures on "Home Nursing" from the same date and gentlemen holding First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association are requested to attend on the same premises on Sunday next at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.).

DAMAGES AGAINST A TRAM COMPANY.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. Douglas Jenkins, of the Bank of Bengal, sued the Calcutta Tramways Company, in the Small Cause Court, for damages arising out of a collision between one of their cars and his trap.

It appears that while Mr. Jenkins was driving his trap on Diamond Harbour Road, the Tramways Company's car coming up from behind, struck the right wheel of the trap with such force that the latter was seriously damaged and the harness and horse injured. Mr. Jenkins was thrown from his trap but sustained no great injury.

Mr. Jenkins thinks that there was gross negligence on the part of the motor-man in not stopping his car in time. He preferred a claim against the Tramways Company, which they refused to entertain in its entirety, and Mr. Jenkins was therefore compelled to sue.

The Chief Judge passed a decree in Mr. Jenkins' favour for three hundred and twenty rupees with costs.

NEW UNIVERSITIES.

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The "Englishman" does not approve of establishing new universities in India. Besides the five existing universities there are projects of six more universities at Dacca, Aligarh, Benares, Burma, Behar and Central Provinces. The "Englishman" considers this a sheer dissipation of educational energy, and that to have a university in each province is a waste of money. Once the new universities are established the want of scholars for them will make itself felt. In two or three years time the paper says, Government will be compelled either to introduce compulsory education or shut down the universities. The country is admittedly not ripe for the introduction of the compulsory principle in education. It is better not to have many universities and then to have a discontented people.

BALKAN PEACE.

COUNSELS OF MODERATION.

FRANCE'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, June 11.

The Powers are working most vigorously to preserve peace in the Balkans. Russia and Germany are particularly assiduous in counselling moderation, while France, which is the principal creditor of the Balkan States, has warned Servia and Bulgaria that she will give no financial assistance to either country in the event of war.

SOFIA, June 11.

Dr. Daneff is trying to form a Coalition Ministry.

LORD SYDENHAM ON ANGLO-INDIAN HISTORY.

APATHY AND IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

Lord Sydenham to-day presented the Public Schools Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society to S. P. Martin, of Merchant Taylors School.

In his speech Lord Sydenham attributed the general apathy found in England regarding India to ignorance. He was convinced that only by acquiring some knowledge of Anglo-Indian history could a full realisation of our responsibilities towards India be attained. He regretted that very often travesties of history were presented to Indian readers. The more Indians and Britons understood their joint history, and the principles on which India was now governed, the deeper would be their mutual respect and sense of need of each other.

Respecting the apparent reluctance of our ablest young men to enter on an Indian career, Lord Sydenham said there was none nobler nor bringing greater opportunities of doing practical visible good within a working lifetime.

WANDSWORTH BY-ELECTION.

CHINESE LABOUR THE CHIEF QUESTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

Chinese Labour is the chief question at the Wandsworth by-election Mr. Havelock-Wilson is attacking Mr. Samuel for employing Asiatics on his ships. Mr. Samuel replies that this is the normal condition in that trade.

There has been much disorder at the meetings. The platform at a Conservative open-air meeting yesterday evening was wrecked.

WOLSELEY MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED FROM THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

An appeal signed by Lord Haldane, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and others has been issued inviting subscriptions from Great Britain and the Dominions for the memorial to the late Lord Wolseley.

The Duke of Connaught is patron of the movement.

MOULINAIS' DARING FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Moulinais covered the last 280 miles of his flight to Berlin in two hours in front of a gale. He afterwards proceeded to Warsaw where he arrived four and a half hours later.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 10.

At the meeting of the Cotton Congress Sir Charles Macara announced that Mr. Schmidt. Secretary of the International Federation, would visit India in the autumn to investigate the subject of cotton-growing.

HOME RULE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED BY 98.

ULSTER DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

LORD C. BERESFORD OFFERS TO BE SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, Sir Edward Carson said that the cause of Ulster was never stronger than to-day because of the open declarations of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour. They had behind them in their armed resistance the whole force and authority of the Unionist Party. No Government was strong enough, certainly not this discredited Government, to enforce a single clause of the Bill against Ulster. He would take full responsibility for whatever resistance Ulster might organise.

"You may," he concluded, "crush Ulster with troops, but that will not settle the Irish question."

Mr. Redmond emphatically reiterated his former assurances regarding Ulster. The Nationalists were willing to go to almost any length to conciliate reasonable apprehensions and to bring Ulster to join hands in the working of Home Rule for the benefit of Ireland. He believed that what had happened in South Africa would happen in Ireland. The passage of the Bill into law was eagerly awaited by the whole Empire and the whole English-speaking world.

The Bill was read a second time by 368 votes to 270.

LONDON, June 11.

Lord Charles Beresford said that if the Government sent troops to Ireland he was prepared to be the first to be shot down.

Dr. Devlin said that the talk of civil war was humbug and hypocrisy. He always knew that Beresford would die on dry land. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bonar Law demanded an appeal to the country. If the Government won the election then resistance would be rebellion. If the Government sought to force Home Rule on Ulster without an election then he said deliberately, "You will not be a Government at all, you will be a self-constituted revolutionary committee and resistance to you will not be rebellion, but will be meeting revolution by counter-revolution."

Mr. Birrell said there was a new movement in Ireland, the goal of which was a new nation. He knew everything that was going on in Ulster, and he admitted the gravity of Ulster's resistance, but he could not bring himself to believe that civil war and bloodshed would arise. The Government was optimistic and would steer straight on.

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

NOTABLE POLICE CAPTURE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

The police have seized the four thousand rifles and bayonets in the stable at Hammersmith.

NEW NAVAL POST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

Vice-Admiral R. S. Lowry has been appointed to the new post of Senior Officer on the Coast of Scotland.

M. P.'S RETIREMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

It is understood that Mr. Eliot Crawshay-Williams, (Liberal) M.P. for Leicester, is retiring.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, June 11.

The P. and O. Maloja has shipped £25,000 gold for India.

LORD ISLINGTON A G. C. M. G.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

A G. C. M. G. has been conferred upon Lord Islington.

CANAL COLONIES.

ALLEGED DEPLORABLE SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Grady, alleging that the social conditions of the new irrigation settlements were deplorable, Mr. Montagu questioned the accuracy of the allegations, but said that the matter would be brought to the notice of the local Government, which would consider whether an amplification of the annual report of these prosperous colonies was desirable.

Mr. O'Grady's question was probably based on an article on the subject in "The New Statesman":—

"The opening, a few weeks ago, by the Viceroy of India," says the writer, "of the last section of the great triple canal scheme in the Punjab has called public attention to a department of Indian Government enterprise which as a rule receives little notice at home. Irrigation becomes a word of vague and ominous import in times of famine, when from different sides the Indian Government is apt to be assailed on account of its slackness or bureaucratic indifference in a matter of supreme importance. In general, however, the subject is forgotten, and few people in England could give a plain account of the situation as it affects the Indian Government and people.

"Ten years ago the policy of the Government of India as regards irrigation was overhauled. This was the result of Lord Curzon's keen interest in the subject, and of the Scott-Moncrieff Commission. Lord Curzon, in this as in other matters, held views which were at variance with those of the majority of his colleagues. He was of opinion that the limit of the irrigable area in India had, even then, been almost reached, and what remained to be done would not, he thought, have much direct bearing upon the problem of famine relief. This view was corrected by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission, which recommended new works designed to irrigate about 6,500,000 acres—roughly one-third of the total area provided for up to that time. The ten years since 1903 have been for the most part fortunate. The Government of India has had money to spend; irrigation works have been pushed on; and in particular the scheme of canal colonies, planted in the region of State-owned wastes in the Western Punjab, has been, with the opening last month of the Lower Bari Doab Canal, brought almost to completion. This is the largest irrigation scheme in the world. It has involved a capital outlay of nearly seven millions sterling, and the area irrigated, comprising Crown waste and proprietary villages, is nearly four million acres. The estimate is that 1,871,000 acres will be annually irrigated, bringing in a net revenue to the Government of £518,000, representing a return of 7½ per cent. upon the outlay. A scheme so large, making possible the complete transformation of an immense tract of barren land in the province of the Five Rivers, is obviously a matter of immense importance—not to the Indian Government alone. Its completion within twenty years has played a decisive part in the development of the Punjab as one of the great grain-producing countries of the world; it has altered profoundly the balance of social and economic forces in Northern India; it has brought the Government alongside new problems of administration affecting not only the agricultural peoples of the Punjab, but also the aboriginal races and, in especial, the communities upon which the Native Army depends for its regular supplies of recruits. In a word, it has created a new situation, making demands upon every department of the Simla bureaucracy.

"We are, however, led to inquire how far these demands are being satisfactorily met, and whether these Indian Irrigation Colonies are quite as successful from the sociological point of view as they are from that of the engineer and land revenue officer.

"We do not find that the Indian Government, in preparing one of these great schemes, gives much thought to the sort of social life that will be created, or to the necessary conditions of even Indian civilisation. For any really successful colonisation something more is required than canals. Who reports what roads are required? Who organises the necessary sanitation, primitive as it must be? What educational institutions are provided? What hospitals and dispensaries and medical service? Finally, what arrangements are made for the protection of life and property in the new villages? We do not gather that any reports are obtained from the several expert departments on these requirements, or that, in planning out a new colony, any provision is made for them.

"To get water to the sand, and crowds of immigrants settled down as the engineer prescribes, is all that seems to be thought of. We are led to these reflections by the following notes, by a competent observer, of a recent visit to one of the most "successful" of these Irrigation Colonies:

"We were not so much impressed with the Colony, as a social and economic experiment, as its repute had led us to expect. * * * We were taken first to an inconceivably squalid mud compound, housing half a dozen families, with their buffaloes, in one hideous confusion. These turned out to be tenants—apparently rack-rented tenants, paying half of all their gross produce in kind, as well as bearing all the Government demands for land tax, canal charges and local cess—of a small landlord owning six 'squares' or 160 acres. The Government, whilst wishing to have a majority of peasant owners, had given some land to capitalist owners, thinking it desirably to have 'leaders of society.' By common consent this had been a failure; yet we were told that the Lieutenant-Governor was in favour of having such landlords in the new Colonies.

"We went next to a regular Canal village, laid out officially at the outset, and inhabited by 60 families cultivating 30 'squares,' so that each family had about 13 acres, for which it was said to pay to the Government altogether about 75 rupees (£5) a year. This was more prosperous in appearance than the tenants' mud huts. The mud dwellings had their own extensive compounds; they were furnished with elaborated wooden doors; and the house of the headman, into which he allowed us to peer, had a good many household possessions. The villagers had built for themselves a small mosque, and they supported a Moulvi, whom we saw, and who taught the boys the Koran. But the people looked very wild and barbarous; the cattle and children were promiscuously mixed up in the dirty compounds; and there was, after some twenty years of colonisation, no sign of education, sanitation or medical aid—scarcely even decent roads, or any really effective police (as regards the protection of village property) being provided by the Government, which had attracted all these people to this spot. At the start there was absolutely no thought of doing anything but allot the land. No provision was made—hardly any is yet made—for the conditions of civilised life. It was regarded exclusively as a question of water engineering and land allotment. Neither the Educational nor the Sanitary, nor the Medical Officers—not even the officers responsible for police or roads—were asked to report what such a Colony required; and no one seems to have planned out anything like a model settlement."

"We do not raise these points as in any way criticising the engineers; or as reflecting on the truly great achievements of the Government of India in redeeming vast deserts from sterility, and in enabling several millions of people to grow the food that they need. But when so much is accomplished on the material plane, it seems a pity that the Government should take so little thought for the elementary conditions of civilisation.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

AUTUMN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The programme for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council during the autumn session has now been settled. It will include the Bill to amend the Indian Telegraph Act which has already been published. A Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code will be introduced. This measure is designed to empower the High Courts in Presidency Towns to extend to Small Cause Courts some of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and also to empower Local Governments to continue in force special rules for the sale of lands in execution of decrees. There will also be a general repealing and amending Bill and the Government will also undertake legislation for the prevention of foreign insect pests and fungoid. Besides these there probably be the Decentralisation Bill, the Copyright Bill, a Motor Vehicles Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. The Decentralisation Bill will take the place of the Delegation Bill which was withdrawn last year. The measure, which comprises about four or five sections with a number of schedules has been drafted. The Copyright Bill will only be in the nature of supplementary legislation to the Imperial Act and the Motor Vehicles Bill will include all the Provincial Acts into an All-India measure. The Criminal Procedure Code Bill will be the most important measure. The draft is now under final consideration, and it is expected to be sent Home for the approval of the Secretary of State during this month. There are several minor Bills now under consideration.

THE LIFT CASE.

THE "STATESMAN'S" VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Commenting on the Lift Case, the "Statesman" writes: "The point at issue has narrowed itself to a simple one—whether it was or was not 'decent' of an Indian who had entered the lift first to insist upon being taken up in preference to a European who was second on the scene. The accused strongly insisted that ordinary decency ought to have impelled an Indian to give place to him, but without going into this question the Magistrate held the assault was without any justification and fined him thirty rupees. Such cases are fortunately becoming exceedingly rare and we do not imagine that the peculiar notion of 'decency' enunciated by the defendant has any wide currency among Europeans in Bombay.

MARCONI REVELATIONS.

LORD MURRAY'S PURCHASES.

"NO TRACE OF DISHONOUR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Captain Murray gave evidence that his brother, before leaving England, had handed to him three thousand American Marconi shares. He said he had purchased them on behalf of the Party and proposed to keep them until the Marconi business was cleared up. Thus he would take the whole responsibility on himself. He had enformed his legal adviser of his action.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow when it will proceed with the interim report.

It is noteworthy that the American Marconis for which Lord Murray paid upwards of three pounds, stand to-day at under fifteen shillings.

In his evidence before the Marconi Committee, Captain Murray added that his brother's transaction might have been indiscreet, but he believed it to be perfectly free from any trace of dishonour. He had refrained from mentioning the matter himself because he thought that political capital would be made out of it at the expense of the Party.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT SIMLA.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

H. E. Lady Hardinge has with great kindness expressed her wish to entertain all the children of Simla at Annandale on the Viceroy's Birthday. The number will probably be nearly two thousand and the organisation of the entertainment is now being actively carried forward. The children of the different schools (as in the case of the Delhi children at the Durbar) will have turbans of different colours. The scene when they all meet and are grouped together will be very picturesque. By Her Excellency's special wish the children of Mashobra and Sanjouli with whom she has been familiar on her way to and from "The Retreat" will also be included.

The Chiefs of the neighbouring States are giving on the same day entertainments of their own and at Kotgarh (the furthermost point of British territory), the children are being entertained by an English lady who has been for very many years a resident in the interior.

The children will arrive at Annandale at 12 noon. If the day is wet the different halls in Simla have been engaged and Annandale itself will not be used. Every kind of amusement for the children during the afternoon is being arranged. There will be different kinds of sports, races, tugs-of-war, etc., with a very large number of prizes provided by Lady Hardinge.

Sweetmeats will be distributed and a very beautiful art picture with portraits of the Viceroy and the Vicereine will be given to each child. The design and execution of the art picture was carried out in Bombay. Round the portraits of Their Excellencies Indian and English children are drawn with garlands and flowers, garlanding the portraits. On the outside, in four different languages (Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, English) are printed the words "A souvenir from Lady Hardinge.

Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of the children and Her Excellency has kindly arranged that the St. John's Ambulance party will be on the spot in case of need.

In the afternoon Lady Hardinge herself hopes to be present for a considerable time to hear the songs of the children, to see them at their play and to distribute the prizes. The entertainment will end soon after 5 p.m. in order to give the little ones complete time to return to their houses before dark.

In accordance with the wishes of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, it was resolved, at a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Lad Mandal held yesterday, to hold a gathering and to distribute sweets amongst the children of their own community in Bombay on 20th June 1913, in celebration of the First Birthday of H. E. the Viceroy after his recovery from the effects of the dastardly attack upon his life.

HOTEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following arrivals and departures were registered yesterday at the principal hotels in Bombay:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL:—Arrived, Mr. F. C. Williams, Mr. H. D. Baker. Departed, Mr. S. Pahlan.

MAJESTIC HOTEL: Arrived, Major Laughter, Mr. A. E. Glaveny.

WATSON'S HOTEL: None.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL: None.

"AMRITA" CASE.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

EDITOR NOT YET SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

At the High Court to-day a special bench composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stephen, and Mr. Justice Mookerjee sat to hear the matter in which Babu Motilal Ghose, editor and manager of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and Babu Tarit Kanti Biswas, printer and publisher of the same paper, are called upon to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. The alleged contempt consisted in the publication last month of a series of articles in the paper mentioned on the case of Emperor v. Girindra Mohun Dass and others known as the Barisal Conspiracy Case, which is now pending before Mr. Nelson, additional District Magistrate of Barisal.

On the matter being called on the Advocate-General said: In this matter notice was duly effected on one of the two parties since I have had an opportunity of speaking to this court. I hand up now affidavits of service proving service on the printer and publisher. The other party, the editor, is still, as we understand, in Darjeeling, and we have not yet effected service on him.

Mr. B. Chuckerbutty, who appeared for the printer, said, I have to ask your lordships' indulgengee to allow me a little time. Service was effected the day before yesterday at half-past seven.

The Chief Justice. There must be an adjournment.

The Advocate-General. I need hardly say that I take no objection to time.

The Chief Justice. You want an opportunity to serve the editor.

Advocate-General: Yes.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: There is one matter I wish to mention in appearing to-day and asking for time. Your lordships will not take it that I am waving any defence that may be open to me, especially with regard to the question of jurisdiction. I have not had time to consider the matter.

The Chief Justice: That is always understood—there is a decision of Mr. Justice Kakewick to that effect. The fact that you appear to-day and ask for time does not waive your question of jurisdiction. If we have no jurisdiction we cannot make any order.

The Advocate General: The matter stands over till this day week at eleven o'clock.

The Chief Justice: Yes, in the meantime you will take steps to serve the editor.

The Advocate-General: Yes, we will take immediate steps to effect service on the editor.

CALCUTTA INSOLVENCY COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY INSOLVENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

To-day at the Insolvency Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Fletcher, an important point was raised regarding a creditor's rights to prosecute. In an application made by a creditor praying for framing a charge against an insolvent, Durga Prosad Pukul, it was alleged that the insolvent had fraudulently diminished a sum to be divided amongst his creditors. The insolvent was adjudicated in October 1911. It was alleged by the creditor that one Ganesh Prosad who was adjudicated insolvent entered the name of Durga Prosad Sukul in the name of his firm as a creditor and Durga Prosad managed to take away from the Official Assignee Rs. 109 and be subsequently refunded the amount.

In delivering judgment His Lordship observed that in this case the point was whether a creditor ought to be permitted to prosecute an insolvent. That was always a serious matter in this country. From long experience in this Court His Lordship had come to the conclusion that offences against the insolvency law were common. So far as His Lordship's experience went the Official Assignee had in no case moved to prosecute an insolvent and when a creditor came forward with what was apparently a strong *prima facie* case and was willing to undertake prosecution, and it was not shown in the papers before the Court that there was any indirect motive, it seemed to His Lordship that the Court ought to direct him to proceed with the prosecution. His Lordship, therefore, held that the Court ought to proceed under Chapter 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code and hear evidence as to what charge or charges ought to be framed against the insolvent with reference to the matter.

DEATH OF MR. VARLEY, I. C. S.

VICTIM TO HEAT APOPLEXY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 11.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., Judge of Larkana, died at Larkana early this morning of heat apoplexy, after an illness lasting only a few hours.

BURMESE REBELS.

A RISING THAT FAILED.

SENSATIONAL APPEAL IN THE CHIEF COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 11.

What is known as the Zalun Rebellion case, in which seventeen accused have been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bassein, twelve of whom have been sentenced to death, four to transportation for life, and the remainder to three years' rigorous imprisonment for waging war against the King and abetment of the offence in September 1912, has been engaging the attention of the Bench of the Chief Court for the last two days in appeal.

There were four separate trials and the first of these appeals in which Gamon Saya, Dr. Miyata Hpoongyi and Paw Gywe were the appellants, was taken up first.

Briefly, the facts were that Gamon Saya, styling himself the Minlaung or the future King of Burma, planned to overthrow the British Government. Preparations had been proceeding for several months until the rebellion took place last September at Zalun. Various meetings were held at which the first accused's followers were given pledge water to drink, and were tattooed to make them invulnerable. Two of Gamon's sons and two other relations he made Princes, and appointed the second accused (Hpoongyi) as his general for the whole of Burmah. Gamon's party was told that Gamon Saya would arrive on an elephant with a thousand men from the Yomas and mobilise country and eject the English from Burma. Proclamations were issued ordering the men to rise and make a new kingdom and if any one helped the Indians he would be burnt to the seventh generation up and down. It was pointed out to them by the second accused that they had charms to make them supernatural, they had sufficient arms, and were ready to conspire.

A crowd of forty armed rebels were in readiness on Zalun Band previously to the rebellion being talked of openly. Risings were planned to take simultaneously from Danubyu Henzada right up to the Lower Chindwin. Guns were to be got from the police stations on which attacks were to have been made. The police got wind of their doings and as the township officer proceeded to the scene they attacked his party. He fired killing four rebels when the rest fled. Several arrests were made and seventeen convictions obtained.

Only the third appellant who was present at the various meetings and alleged to have been aware of the rebels' doings was represented, and on behalf of him, it was contended that he was a tool in others' hands and not having participated in waging war against the King, the sentence of transportation for life ought to be squashed. Mr. Higinbothan, officiating Government Advocate, supported the convictions.

In the course of elaborate arguments, Counsel contended that the evidence conclusively proved that Gamon Saya was treasonably conspiring with others to get up a rebellion against the Government and the second accused was the right hand of the prime mover, Gamon Saya. With regard to the third accused, he was clearly shown to have been a conspirator by his presence at the meetings, his knowledge of the first accused's plot and subsequent knowledge of the royal order to rebel against the Government. Counsel in asking the Court not to interfere with the sentences submitted that it was intended to be a violent and cruel rebellion and there could be no doubt as to what would have been the result to the unfortunate persons who did not fall in with the rebels' views. If they had rushed four or five police stations they would have been more or less masters of the district for some time and a great many robbers would undoubtedly have joined them and great loss of life would have been the result. Judgment was reserved.

The appeals of eleven alleged actual participators in the rebellion will be taken up to-morrow.

BENGALI HOUSE RAIDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.

A gang of about a dozen local men, armed with deadly weapons, attacked the house of a wealthy Bengali between Rishra and Konnagar a few nights ago, but were driven off by the neighbours and railwaymen.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.

An attempt was made to derail a goods train near Purneah station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway yesterday morning. The driver, however, noticed the pile of sleepers, which had been placed on the line, in time to pull up the train.

RAIN AT AGRA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, June 11.

After two days of muggy weather heavy rain began to fall at 1 p.m. today.

RAILWAY UNREST.

WHOLESALE DISMISSALS ALLEGED.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MEN.

There is no further news available from the headquarters of the Railways running out to Bombay with the exception of the fact that yesterday the B. B. & C. I. Railway started running a daily train over the disaffected section, from Baroda to Muttra.

The B. B. & C. I. authorities are unable to say whether the Rutlam-Gangapur men desire to end the strike and come back to work.

On calling at the offices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, our representative was informed by the General Secretary that he had no statement to make to the press at present.

We learn from other sources, however, that there is considerable excitement among the members of the Society on account of what was described by one man as "imitation of Mr. Anderson's sledge-hammer tactics by the B. B. & C. I.," as it was alleged that both Agents were dismissing men wholesale, and, as an employee put it to our representative, "provoking another strike." A meeting of the Trustees has been called to consider the situation. It is considered significant that both these companies are under the same head, viz., Sir William Bissett who is Chairman of the Home Board of Directors.

GENERAL RESUMPTION IN MADRAS.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS GRIEVANCES. WITH MEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 11.

There has been a general resumption of work all along the line and the men are everywhere expressing their readiness to take up their duty. In Madras a number of guards have either resumed or put in their applications to be allowed to do so.

There appears to be truth in the rumour—probably arising from the fact that the Company are exercising their right to choose whom they will or will not employ—that a distinction is being made between union and non-union men. Mail and passenger train guards, about fifteen in number, have resumed their duties, and they have been permitted by the General Traffic Manager to be treated as old servants of the Company in spite of the circular of the Agent dispensing with their services. Some of the goods train guards had an informal interview with the Traffic Manager yesterday with a view to have their grievances redressed and the result of the interview has not yet been made public. It is hoped that the usual goods trains will run all over the line by the end of this week.

The General Traffic Manager proceeded yesterday afternoon by the Delhi Express to Arkonam to have an informal talk with the men there (guards and other strikers) to settle matters amicably.

The situation is improving and the effects of the strike, it is hoped, will terminate in a day or two.

SEQUEL TO M. & S. M. RAILWAY STRIKE.

SPEAKERS AT MEETING CHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 11.

To-day, before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a case was called on for hearing in which Sub-Inspector Jackson, of the Madras City Police, charged Mr. A. C. Parthasarathy Naidu, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Wilson, chemist, and Messrs. Engleken and Yardley of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants with holding a public meeting in an unlicensed place. Mr. Varadarajuly Chetty, proprietor of Clarence Hotel, was separately charged with permitting the meeting to be held at the hotel premises. The cases against Mr. Parthasarathy Naidu and three other accused were taken on first.

The facts of the case were that on the night of the 5th instant, a public meeting in connection with the recent strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was held at Clarence Hotel, at which the first accused was chairman and the second, third and fourth accused were speakers. All the accused except Mr. J. W. Wilson pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wilson said he pleaded guilty to addressing the meeting, but when the charge was read out to the effect that the accused used the enclosed compound of Clarence Hotel as a place of public amusement or resort contrary to Section 37 of City Police Act, Mr. Wilson said he did not plead guilty to that (laughter).

Mr. Bewes for Engleken and Mr. Yardley asked the Court that in case the accused were found guilty not to record the conviction and that they might be left off with a warning.

His Worship adjourned the case to the 15th instant for judgment.

THE A. S. R. S. AND THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have very closely followed the various accounts of the "strike" which have been appearing in the leading Anglo-Indian dailies, but so far I must say that the only articles which can be described as "fair comment" have appeared in your important columns. Your evening contemporary appears to me to be the advocate of the capitalist or to be specially chartered by officialdom and tyranny. Last evening they described the strike as a "pin-pricked bladder," but I am convinced that, although they deride the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, yet they have to admit that it is an organisation that has to be feared if not respected.

I might mention that I am not a member of the A.S.R.S., not being a railway man, and would if I could be a member to-morow. No one can deny that Labour Unions are absolutely necessary in this "land of regrets."

The labour conditions in this country, particularly for the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities, are anything but satisfactory, and the sooner these communities realise the dreadful fate in store for them, and strengthen the hands of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, the better. To improve the conditions of labour they must be united, and by joining the League they will find the only means of their salvation. We do not want several small Labour Unions; what we want is one solid body. Already the communities are coming to realise the benefits of the League. The local Secretary informed me that within the last six months he has enrolled over 200 members and only last week he received applications for 250 enrolment forms, and members are joining daily. This shows that the League is really appreciated by the community.

People who ask that Government should suppress the A.S.R.S. and that the Railway Companies should kill the Society by instituting a "legal defence fund" for their employees, must be entirely ignorant of the Labour Unions at Home. If it were possible for the Indian Government to suppress the Society, these scribes can rest assured the Home Office in England would have trampled the Labour Unions out of existence in Great Britain long ago. But we are citizens of a free country, we are not slaves who will meekly stand by and be ground to dust by the capitalist. Let the capitalists in India bear this in mind and give their employees a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour. Regarding the second suggestion, can any one imagine the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway ordering the prosecution of one of its employees and at the same time engaging one of the leading barristers (whose fee will run from 10 to 100 guineas a day, besides railway and hotel expenses) to defend him? Or can any one imagine a railway employee suing the company, and the company defraying both prosecution and defence expenses? No, Sir, we do not reside in "Alice's Wonderland." But this is exactly what the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants does for its members. The sooner the public look at things in an impartial light, the better for all parties concerned. No one knowing the full and true facts of the grievances under which the employees of the M. & S. M. Railway are labouring will hesitate to say that the Amalgamated Society was not fully justified in sanctioning the strike. No notice whatever was taken of the men's petitions and undue pressure was brought to bear on those who had the pluck to ask for their just dues. All the ordinary channels through which their petitions for amelioration of their lot having been closed to them by petty officialdom, what other alternative had they of demanding redress? Even when the strike was ordered, why did not Mr. Anderson, the Agent, consent to the Arbitration proposed by the Bangalore Trades Association? And last but not least, *why did the Railway Board turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of the oppressed employees?* This question I am certain will shortly be asked throughout the Empire. For what purpose was the Railway Board established, and why is the hard-earned money of the labourer being spent in paying the members of the Board such fat salaries? Is it supposed to see "fair play" between the administration and their employees or is it intended to aid and abet officialdom, and to indulge in the gaieties and festivities of Simla? If the Railway Board was established for either of the last two objects, then the sooner it is abolished and the public money that is now spent on the members' salaries diverted to more deserving objects, the better. When the Railway Board and the Government of India chose to ignore the legitimate demands of the A.S.R.S. the Society had no other alternative but to order a general strike, and I am only sorry that it was not better conducted.

I do not think that Mr. Anderson is so inconsiderate towards his men, but I believe he relies too much on his District Officers, who naturally take good care that only matters affecting themselves favourably should be brought to the Agent's notice. Most of these District officials are "irresponsible youths" barely out of their infancy. The greatest evil prevailing on Indian Railways is the tendency on the part of the Directors in England to "pitch-fork" youngsters, who have probably failed in other callings into responsible positions in Indian Railways. These "pitch-forked" youths are occasionally inflated with a sense of their own self-importance and are inclined to be arrogant to superior subordinates— men grown grey in the service and old enough to be their fathers and sometimes grandfathers. And there is nothing more galling to a station-master who, after about 30 years' faithful service, has reached his maximum salary, and has at least another ten years before his retirement and no further prospects of promotion, to find a youth whom he has known since infancy one day ordering him about. What on earth can this youth know? His mistakes are probably placed on the station-master's shoulders. Do the Directors in England believe that these irresponsible youths makes the best officials or better officials than those who have grown grey in the service? What better examples have we in Bombay than Messrs. Hanson, Rumboll and the Hon. Mr. Muirhead? These men started from the lowest rung of the ladder, particularly the former who commenced his career as a ticket-collector on about Rs. 25 per month. Three of them to-day are General Traffic Managers, and having "been through the mill" they understand their subordinates, and the consequence is that they are loved by those under them. The only way for an amicable settlement of these grievances is to have a certain number of the higher appointments reserved for deserving subordinates. Let each man have something to look forward to.

The men of the G. I. P. deserve great credit for standing by their comrades in distress. We are all sorry for this railway, as it was universally admitted that their employees had always been well treated, and I earnestly appeal to Major Hepper, teh Agent, and Mr. Rumboll, the G. T. M., to extend a pardon to all men who went out, and thus strengthen the bonds of loyalty and affection that has always existed between the superiors and subordinates of this railway.

I sincerely trust my appeal will not be in vain.—Yours etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

THE I. T. A. AND THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence that has appeared in your journal under the heading "The I. T. A. and the Strike" I hope you will allow me a small space to express my opinion on the matter. As a member of the Indian Telegraph Association I am inclined to believe that the local Secretary is labouring under a very great misapprehension when he states that no arrangements whatever are being made to dissolve the present Committee.

I feel certain that recent happenings, not specially in connection with the railway troubles, has done much to discredit the doings of the local Committee and to cause us to lose our confidence in them.—Yours etc.,

MEMBER.

June, 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the article in your issue of date signed by "True Associate," I would point out that the said member of the Committee has stultified himself by failing to keep his promise on a most flimsy pretext. He was given full opportunity of either substantiating the charges he levelled at some members of the Committee or retracting them. He chose to add a more serious accusation, which he again failed to prove and promised to retract. Thus, in place of offering a real excuse for his failure to keep his promise, he adds to his guilt by further uncalled—for accusations against the Committee members. "True Associate" states "that his explanatory letter to the Secretary containing the abovementioned allegations made it abundantly clear that his inability to retract his statements was perfectly justifiable." Nothing can justify a member not fulfilling a promise made to the Committee as a whole at a regular meeting thereof. Even if a charge of misconduct were proved against one or more members of the Committee it would have still been incumbent on "True Associate" to retract the allegations against the Committee in general.

It is deplorable that "True Associate" should have rushed into print with such statements without first of all submitting the matter for consideration of the headquarters Committee of the General Secretary. It is said that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread" and this is a case in point, where much harm has been done to the Association and its representative Committee in Bombay by the thoughtlessness of one of its members. In view of the apparent ignorance of the member in question of the rules governing the conduct of a Committee member the matter was overlooked by the Committee, on condition that the unwarranted statements made in a public newspaper were withdrawn. Since this has not been done the action of the member in question must necessarily be reported to Headquarters.

With reference to the rumoured proposal to dissolve the Committee surely the Secretary ought to have received a requisition to Convene a general meeting for the avowed purpose of electing a new Committee? Eleven days have passed since these irresponsible utterances were made, and such an application has not yet been received. The members of the Committee were duly elected by the associates of the Bombay centre and these associates are at liberty, of course, to elect a new Committee they have reason to think that the present Committee have been wanting in their duty. But the fact is that the action of the Committee was perfectly correct and has been upheld by the Headquarters Committee at Calcutta, as well as by the General Secretary himself. On the face of these facts the members of the Bombay centre could not bring ridicule upon themselves by putting forward such a monstrous proposal as the dissolution of the present Committee.—Yours, etc.,

STAUNCH ASSOCIATE.

Bombay, June 11.

THE MONSOON.

OFFICIAL FORECAST.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Dr. Gilbert Walker, Director-General of Observatories, has issued his monsoon forecast to-day. He draws the following inferences from the data:

1. The distribution of pressure is most favourable to the Indian monsoon when pressure is high in March, April and May in the Argentina and Chili and low in May in the Indian Ocean. In the present year conditions were slightly favourable in March, but in April they were distinctly unfavourable, for pressure was very low in Argentina though nearly normal in Chili. In May pressure conditions were practically neutral. Conditions were slightly unfavourable in Argentina and Australia, but were slightly favourable at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles. On the whole the general pressure conditions appear slightly unfavourable.

2. The inferences to be drawn from the winds and rainfall in the Indian Ocean during the past two months do not affect the monsoon prospects very strongly. In April there was abnormally heavy rain and squally weather in the west of the Equatorial Belt and the adjacent African areas which suggested a distinct feebleness in the subsequent monsoon, but in May conditions were largely reversed and there was less rain than usual at Seychelles, Zanzibar and in German East Africa.

3. The effect of snowfall has next to be considered. The accumulations now lying on the hills are probably normal so that North-West India should have its normal share of the rainfall of the country and there should be no unfavourable influence on the strength of the monsoon over India as a whole.

4. One further factor should be considered. There appears to be good evidence although no explanation is forthcoming that there is a tendency for years, of which the average pressure over India is high, to be associated with a good monsoon in the succeeding year and vice versa. Now in 1912 pressure was in moderate excess and the tendency just referred to therefore afforded a justification for adopting a slightly more hopeful attitude than would otherwise be the case.

5. The general impression left is that the unfavourable and the favourable factors cancel one another.

Summary.—The indications are not sufficiently decided to justify a forecast that the total monsoon rainfall in India will be in excess or defect. All that can be inferred is that a large excess or large defect is unlikely. There is no ground for anticipating that accumulations of snowfall will exert a prejudicial influence on rainfall in North-West India.

ALL-IND'A WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 11.

The Bay current has deceased somewhat in activity but the Arabian Sea current has given an increase of rain in Gujarat and the Central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast, North Hyderabad and Mysore; fairly general in North West Frontier Province; local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa East and North Punjab. Few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Madras.

Chief amounts are as follows:—Slipper Island, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu three inches; Victoria Point and Akyab two; Lashio and Sambalpur one and half; Patna two; Sialkote and Drosh one; Bhuj Veraval one and half; Rajkot two; Surat three; Pendra, Bombay and Mormugao one; Rathnagiri, Calicut and Mercara two.

The depression over Gujarat has intensified and will probably continue to give moderate to heavy rain in its neighbourhood. There are some indications of the formation of a disturbance in the Bay.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in the coast districts.

CROPS DAMAGED IN EASTERN BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Recent heavy rains have seriously damaged paddy and jute crops in Eastern Bengal. Standing crops on the low lands have been submerged. The price of rice has already risen in several places.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A YEAR'S RECORD OF WORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The report of the first full year's working of the Calcutta Improvement Trust is published to-day. It states that the income of the Trust included Rs. 16,917 from duty on the transfer of property against one lakh estimated, the terminal tax produced Rs. 1,84,359 against 2 lakhs estimated, and the duty on jute Rs. 8,31,511 against 8 lakhs estimated. The receipts from additional stamp duty forcibly indicated the almost total cessation of transactions in land which followed the announcement of the transfer of capital, but later in the year it was apparent that confidence was restored, for while the income from this source was only Rs. 19,502 in the first quarter it was Rs. 58,220 in the third.

The year had necessarily been one of preparation. It had always been contemplated that one principal duty before the Trust would be to construct a certain number of main roads, partly to facilitate general traffic and partly to promote the expansion of population beyond the present congested areas, for facilitating communication between the town proper and suburbs. It was impossible for the Trust to embark on the construction of any single main road without considering how it would link up with other roads at present existing or likely to be constructed in future, and it was therefore decided that it should be the first duty of the Chief Engineer to draw up a scheme of main roads of primary importance. The Chief Engineer devoted his whole attention to this task and at the end of the year his report was awaited. Four schemes were got during the year, one being the general improvement scheme to clear the congested areas and the other three street schemes. A rehousing scheme has also been got out, providing for buildings similar to those erected by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

VICEROY'S RECOVERY.

MORE THANKS-OFFERINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as thanks-offering on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life. The Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan, Rs. 1,000; His Highness the Raja of Dewas (senior branch), Rs. 1,000; The Oowager Maharani of Dholpur, Rs. 500; Thakur Harihar Bukshsingh, Rs. 400; The Hon. Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Bahadur of Kakina, Rs. 250; Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh, Rs. 100; Lala Lachhiram Phoolchand, Rs. 51; Mr. Syed Telifat Rasaul, Rs. 50; Mr. H. D. Baker, Rs. 50; Messrs. Kishen Chand and Sons, Delhi, Rs. 30; Mr. D. S. Mulye, Rs. 20; Mr. P. N. Banerjee of Dhar State, Rs. 10; Rai Saheb Seth Pannalal of Dhar State, Rs. 10; Mr. M. N. Khory, of Dhar State, Rs. 10; Sirdar Martana Rao Bando of Dhar State, Rs. 10; Sirdar Dowlat Rao Mohitey of Dhar State, Rs. 5; Mr. G. Nankar of Dhar State, Rs. 5; Mr. K. Nadkar of Dhar State, Rs. 5; Pandit Kashinath of Durbar Office, Dhar, Rs. 5; Mr. Partap Singh Agarwal, Rs. 5.

These sums have for the present been credited to the Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

LODGE HIMALAYAN BROTHERHOOD.

INSTALLATION OF MASTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The annual banquet in connection with the installation of the newly-elected Wor. Master of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood tok place at the Freemasons' Hall last night. Worshipful Bro. the Hon. Sir Henry McMahon was the Immediate Past Master and Wor. Bro. A. F. Humphreys was installed.

Sir Henry McMahon, in proposing the health of the newly-elected Master, made a telling speech in which he mentioned that Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood was the premier Lodge of the Punjab and recounted several interesting items from its history.

Wor. Bro. J. Falleti gave the toast of the non-Masonic guests, and in an amusing little speech he pointed out that non-Masons were a necessity for the Craft, as otherwise Masons would have no chanc of seeing how much Masonry was appreciated by those in the outer darkness.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock and Mr. W. H. Clark responded. Sir Reginald Craddock said that he was a hardened sinner so far as Freemasonry went and was afraid he would continue to remain in the outer darkness. He mentioned that his son was a Mason however, and added that on behalf of himself and his fellow-guests the non-Masonic brethren, he was sure they had all appreciated the hospitality of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood and were ready to accept it on any future occasion when invited to do so.

NON-WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 10th June 1913 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Tuesday, 10th June 1913 should be considered as a non-weather working day in the stream.

TEMPLES OF PHILAE.

PRESERVED BY ASSOUAN DAM.

An interesting description of the work of preserving the ancient temples of Philæ performed during the construction of the Assouan Dam entertained a large number of friends of the Egypt Exploration Fund in the room of the Royal Society on May 20, says the "Daily Telegraph." The lecturer was Captain H. G. Lyons, F.R.S., to whose industry in research the Earl of Cromer paid a high tribute. That the construction of the dam has not damaged these remarkable monuments of a remote past Lord Cromer testified. Whatever loss has been sustained by the construction of the dam, his lordship said, had been more artistic than achæological. From what he saw when he visited the island of Philæ when the ancient buildings were being underpinned, he was satisfied that if the works had not been undertaken the temples would have fallen down. Indeed, in some respect the construction of the dam had been an absolute benefit to archæological research.

Lord Cromer said he always felt pride, and satisfaction that he had been connected with one of the greatest engineering works of the age, which had done unspeakable good to the people of Egypt and had made the desert blossom like a rose. Philæ was interesting from the artistic and archæological point of view, but it would have been carrying reverence for the past too far to have neglected the present and the future. As they were obliged to undertake the work of the Assouan Dam it was the duty of the Egyptian Government to preserve the temples as far as possible.

Captain Lyon, in the course of the lecture, showed many beautiful pictures of the island, and of the temples as they existed before the work of exploration, as well as at the present time. The first, or Assouan, cataract as forming an interruption of the waterway at a point where the fertile valley of Egypt joined the arid region of Nubia, was, he said, a point of high geographical importance from the earliest times. On the island of Elephantine, at the lower end of the rapids shrines and temples rose in the earliest dynasties. In later time the temples of Philæ came into prominence, and they have been for many years among the most celebrated of the antiquities of Egypt. The rapid growth of Egypt and prosperity necessitated an increased supply of water in the early summer months, and in 1893 Assouan was the only available site for a reservoir dam. This involved the submersion of the island of Philæ, and many protests were raised, which led to a thorough investigation of the island and the buildings thereon. In 1895-6 the debris of mud-brick villages, which encumbered the island, were cleared away, and the sites of several additional temples were brought to light. The foundations of all the ancient structures were examined, in order to see what might be done to ensure their stability when periodically submerged.

TEMPLES UNDERPINNED.

Before the Assouan Dam was completed and the reservoir filled extensive underpinning was carried out, so that the whole of the ancient concrete carried down to at least permanently saturated soil. So successful had this work been that no settlement of any kind had taken place. The reservoir when full only partially submerged the temples, but in more recent years an additional supply of water has been demanded to provide for the reclamation of waste lands on the northern margin of the Delta. Careful surveys of the Nile Valley from Assouan to Khartoum showed that no site offered the advantages that were to be found at the First Cataract, and consequently the Assouan Dam was raised, and this year for the first time the level of the reservoir had been raised until all but the tops of the pylons had been submerged. Still no doubts could arise as to the stability of the temples. The painted capitals would no doubt suffer, but the buildings themselves were now as stable as any in Egypt. The increased water-level had submerged much of the valley, but the Egyptian Government had devoted considerable sums to the consolidation of other structures which were effected, and to carrying out an archæological survey of the area submerged, from which information of the utmost value had been derived throwing light not only on the history of the valley but also on the ethnology of the races inhabiting it.

DOWRY LOOTED.

JULLUNDER DACOITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, June 11.

A daring dacoity is reported from Jullunder Cantonment. A local marriage party returned from Sialkot but could not proceed at once for want of a conveyance. The bridegroom's brother was sent in the only carriage available in charge of ornaments and cash accompanied by two or more persons. About five hundred paces from the railway station, the carriage was stopped by some men in khaki who seized all ornaments and property and mercilessly belaboured the occupants of the carriage. The bridegroom's brother is lying in a precarious condition.

MADMAN'S SUICIDE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Rahimtulla Kaln (30), a Mahomedan barber.

The evidence was that the deceased had not been right in his mind for some time past and on Tuesday afternoon he cut his throat with a razor while he was in the bathroom.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

An influentially signed letter appears in the "Daily Telegraph" which urges the raising of a memorial to the hero of Corunna at Shorncliffe Camp to mark his association with that place:—

It was at Shorncliffe that Moore trained the famous Light Brigade, which afterwards, as the Light Division under Wellington, "were found to be soldiers unsurpassable, perhaps never equalled," a corps which produced a long list of notable men, amongst whom were four who commanded armies, three of them being celebrated conquerors.

Sir John Moore's distinguished services in many campaigns are too well known to require mention. As a trainer of troops England has never possessed his equal, and the brilliant author of "The History of the British Army" has placed on record that "No man, not Cromwell, nor Marlborough, nor Wellington, has set so strong a mark for good upon the British Army as John Moore." Moore's name is held sacred in our Army to this day, and the immortal verses of Charles Wolfe commemorating the burial of the hero are known wherever the English language is spoken.

We have reason to believe that we are acting in accordance with the wishes, not only of soldiers, but of our fellow-countrymen at large, in appealing for funds to raise at Shorncliffe a memorial which shall remind generations to come of the services and example of this great soldier.

It is hoped to erect a library which shall serve as a Valhalla for the commanders and regiments of the Light Division, and, should funds permit, a statue of Moore overlooking the very ground on which he trained his troops. A military library, which is urgently required at Shorncliffe, would be a particularly appropriate form for a memorial to Sir John Moore, who though he passed most of his service in the field was, like other great commanders, a deep student of his profession.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade (the 95th Rifle Corps of the famous Light Brigade) has graciously consented to act as chairman of the committee which has given its services to carry out the project.

It is hoped that his Royal Highness's personal interest in doing honour to the memory of Moore and his troops will secure a liberal response from the public, so that the memorial may be of a national and not a purely military character.

ARMY OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

"CHARMING COMPANIONS."

Prince Alexander of Teck, accompanied by Princess Alexander, presided at the annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, held at the Royal United Service Institution in mail week.

In the forty-ninth annual report it was stated that the school, which will celebrate its jubilee next year, had sustained the loss of one of its most distinguished vice-patrons by the death of Viscount Wolseley. The school was fully maintaining its educational standard.

Prince Alexander of Teck, in moving the adoption of the report, said the school had been of the greatest value and assistance to officers, active and retired, of the British Army, and thoroughly deserved generous support. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra continued to give to the school their patronage. The Duke of Connaught was president of the governing body, and he was sure they would extend to him their congratulations upon the continued improvement in the health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught. (Cheers.) Nearly 1,400 girls had passed through the school, and the University of London inspector had proclaimed to the world that over one-half of those who had left the school had found husbands. (Laughter.) There was no doubt that any ladies who left the school were found to be charming companions. They were dependent largely upon subscriptions and donations, and their thanks were due to the Army Council and the City Companies for their regular contributions. (Cheers.) By the death of Viscount Wolseley the school had lost one of its most generous supporters and the Army one of its most distinguished soldiers. (Hear, hear.)

Lieut.-Colonel Grubb seconded, and the report was adopted.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Per S. S. "Arabia" to London on 14th June 1913.

Asgarali, Mr.
Anderson, Mrs. F. E. and child.
Bickle, Mr. F. T.
Bader, Mrs. F. K. child and infant.
Bott, I.M.S. Capt. R. H.
Bakhsh, Mr. H.
Brooke, Mrs. W. J. B.
Bennett, Mrs. Geo. & Child.
Cassels, Mr. W. S.
Crouch, Mr. G.
Craigie, Mr. A.
Creet, Mr. L. A.
Condon, Mrs. J. K.
Eccles, Mr. H. M.
Felsenthal, Mr. B. R.
Gaisford, Mr. P.
Govan, Mr. W.
Garlick, Mr. W.
Greenhough, Mr. E. L.
Hasan, Mr. Hamid.
Hogg, Miss. J. S.
Jessop Miss G. M. A.
Liston, I.M.S., C.I.E., Major W. Glen.
Mehta, Mr. P. B.
Marshall, Mr. J. F.
Macpherson, Mrs. R.
Misra, Mr. B. N.
Miskin, Mr. W. L.
Nicol, Major W. D.
North, Mr. W. H.
Newby, Captain A.
Peddie, Mr. G.
Raven, Major A. W.
Reilly Mr. R. A.
Richards, Mr. B. D.
Ridgeway, Capt. D.
Shipp, Mrs. R. C.
Smith, Mr. H. J. T.
Venaghu-band, K.C.I.E., C.B., Maj Genl. Sir G

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHEATING BY AN INSOLVENT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah).

IMPERATOR *v.* EZRA ABDULLA.

In this case the accused asked for revision of the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused of cheating by false representation one Hassan Abdulla, a Mahomedan, and sentenced him to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was trading in caps and velvet became an insolvent on the 21st December 1912, and his shop was on that day sealed and taken charge of by the Official Assignee. It was alleged that the next morning at 11 a.m. the accused went to the complainant Hassan Abdulla and asked for a loan of Rs. 1,000 up to 4 o'clock that evening, making representations that he was expecting to receive Rs. 1,000 from a customer of his in the course of the day. The complainant who was a landed proprietor and shroff and had a shop in Parsi Gulli, had known the accused for the last seven years and had "hundi" dealings with him. On the 6th June 1912, the accused borrowed Rs. 2,000 from the complainant but failed to make the payment when the "hundi" fell due. The complainant wanted to take legal proceedings against the accused, but the latter's brother dissuaded the complainant from doing so and no action was taken as the accused passed fresh "hundis". But even these were not paid when they fell due. The complainant in his evidence stated that it was not customary to take receipts or acknowledgements for money lent for a few hours. On the day in question when the accused asked for a loan of Rs. 1,000, the complainant advanced him the sum and his "mehta" made an entry regarding the transaction at the time the money was paid. The accused having failed to return this loan, the complainant made inquiries when he found that the former had on the previous day declared himself an insolvent and that the story of the "hundi" said to be due to him was false.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

The defence was that the charge brought against the accused was a false one and had been brought with the intention of putting pressure upon the accused to settle the payment of the previous "hundi" for Rs. 2,000, which he had failed to meet when it fell due. A plea of alibi was also set up to show that on the day in question the accused had been busy at the house of some friends and that therefore he could not have gone to the complainant's place to borrow the money.

Mr. Aston, who tried the case, disbelieved the story of alibi and held that the complainant's story was supported by the entry in the book.

Mr. Velinker, who appeared for the appellant, urged that the conviction should be quashed.

Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that as to the question of fact the defence had no ground for revision. There was no evidence to question the Magistrate's finding as to the facts. The Court could not allow Counsel to go into the evidence in this case as it was a question of facts and the Magistrate's finding must be accepted.

Mr. Velinker then argued the question of misrepresentation. He submitted there was no evidence to show that the representation on which the accused got the money from the complainant was false. There was no legal obligation on the accused to disclose his insolvency. Counsel further submitted that this was a case in which the benefit of the doubt should be given to the accused.

As their Lordships upheld the conviction, Mr. Velinker asked the Court to consider the question of sentence. The appellant was an old man of over sixty years of age.

Mr. Justice Batchelor said the sentence being one of simple imprisonment, the appellant would be well-cared for.

Their Lordships rejected the application and confirmed the sentence.

VILLAGE FACTIONS.

TORTURE CHARGE DISBELIEVED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah).

IMPERATOR *v.* ALAPA BERMAPA AND OTHERS.

In this case there were originally six accused, who were charged before Mr. Datar, Second Class Magistrate of Navalgund in the Dharwar District, with wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. All the accused were convicted and sentenced each to undergo two months' imprisonment on the first charge and four months' on the second charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. The accused appealed to the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who acquitted Nos. 3 and 6 and confirmed the sentence against the rest.

The present application for revision was presented by the first, second and fourth accused whose names respectively were Alapa Bermapa, Manapa Rasapa and Ningapa Harnapa. The fifth accused did not appeal. The story for the prosecution was that in the village of Hulgari the accused No. 5 induced one Kader Khan to enter his house and the latter was taken inside by the accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4. It was alleged that the accused encouraged and instigated the fifth accused induced one Kader Khan to enter his house and the latter was taken inside by the first, second and four accused. It was alleged that the third and sixth accused encouraged and instigated the fifth accused to commit this offence. On the complainant entering the house, the accused tied his hands, made holes in the wall, passed the complainant's legs through those holes, tied them with a rope which was passed on to a beam in the room and then the accused tortured him by pulling the rope. The complainant was kept in this condition for twenty-four hours. He screamed, a crowd collected, and the matter was brought to the notice of the police patel, who came to the house, entered the room, saw the condition the complainant was in and collected a "punch". The patel wrote to the Chief Police Constable and asked him to take steps in the matter. The ill-treatment to which the complainant was subjected was said to be due to the factions in the village. At first the patel in his report to the constable mentioned only some of the accused, but at the trial implicated all.

CONVICTIONS QUASHED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivering the Court's judgment, said the petition raised no particular question of law, but upon a perusal of the paper Mr. Justice Heaton and himself had thought desirable that a rule should be issued. They had now heard the arguments advanced by Mr. Kemp on behalf of the petitioners and though the rule had been served on the District Magistrate there was no appearance in support of the conviction. Their Lordships thought from the evidence on the record that the convictions could not be supported and must be set aside. In the appeal before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the accused Nos. 2 and 6, who had been convicted by the trying Magistrate, were acquitted and the convictions of the present petitioners maintained. These convictions were entirely based on the evidence of two persons named Abdulla and Murgapa. In their Lordships' opinion there was not sufficient evidence to support the convictions. In the first place it was true and it was not denied that in the village in question there were bitter factions. The police "patel" belonged to one faction and the accused to another. The police "patel" had therefore a very intelligible motive for pressing the charges against the present applicants. On the very night of the offence he threw the whole responsibility on the shoulder of the accused No. 5 and said nothing in his report to implicate the other accused. He had endeavoured to explain this silence by saying that he was afraid of mentioning the names of the other accused, as this would very likely have led to serious rioting. A story of this kind could not be believed, because if he could mention one name he could very well have mentioned the others. The only inference was that the names of the present petitioners were subsequently introduced not because they had abetted the offence, but because they belonged to a faction hostile to the "patel". The evidence was inadequate to uphold a conviction and it would be too unsafe to allow the convictions to stand on that evidence. For these reasons their Lordships made the rule absolute, reversed the convictions, directed the petitioners to be released and ordered the fine, if paid to be refunded.

Mr. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Samarth, appeared on behalf of the petitioners.

WHAT IS A GAMING HOUSE?

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

IMPERATOR *v.* FATEH MAHOMED SHAH MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, who in February last convicted Fateh Mahomed Shah Mahomed of keeping a common gaming house in Shroff Bazaar and Hargovind Amulak of aiding and abetting the first accused.

On the 5th October 1912, fifty-four persons were arrested by Inspector Jones on a warrant and were charged with gambling in silver transactions. The first two accused, who are the present petitioners, were also charged with keeping a common gaming house and with abetment respectively. All the accused were acquitted of the charge of gambling but on the charge of keeping a common gaming house and abetment respectively the first two accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively.

Mr. Sorab R. Davar, barrister-at-law, who with Mr. G. N. Thakore, pleader, appeared on behalf of the petitioners, argued that the compound in which the accused were doing business in silver did not fall within the definition of a house, room or place of the Act, because the word "place" must be taken "ejusdem generis." It was a vacant site, which was surrounded by houses on four sides and had no roof, so that it was not of the same genus as a house or room. Counsel cited Madrao and the Punjab cases in support of his arguments and further said that the books used were not instruments of gaming as they were only used for the purpose of recording transactions and assisting the memory, and were not actually actively used like gaming instruments such as cards and dice. He further submitted that actual silver "sodas" were entered into and they required considerable skill in calculating the rise and fall in the price of silver and therefore they could not be called gaming or wagering transactions.

Mr. S. S. Patker, Government Pleader, who appeared for the Crown, cited a House of Lords ruling in Bows v. Fenwick and argued that the English Act was on a par with the Indian Act in this connection. The House of Lords had held that the place need not be exactly resembling a house.

Their Lordships held that the judgment cited by Mr. Patker applied in this case. The compound was a small one, was surrounded on all sides by houses and resembled a "chawk," the entrance to which was through a very narrow lane. There was also a board outside describing it as the Mahajan's place for dealing in silver, and therefore it fell under the definition of Section 3. The rule was discharged and the convictions confirmed.

THE CAUSE LIST.

Thursday, June 12.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

330-13—Amin & D. Teymul Bhagchand & Co. v. Bai Manajbai widow & anr.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE (IN COURT.)

218-13—Wagle H. & D. Sir Jagudhundas Vurjiwandas Kt. v. Dhondu Vishnoo, Sabnis & G.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

404-13.—Madhowji K. & Ch., Mandanlal Umedrani v. Trimbukhlal Umedran & ors.

440-13.—Meneza M. & M. Mahomedally Ganji v. Karmahbhoy Haji.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

69-13.—Payne & Co., R. D. Sethna & anr. v. Mushrilal Lakhnuchand & ors.

149-13.—Metubhai, J. & M. Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff v. Narayen Kashinath & ors.

151-13.—Matubhai, J. & M. Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff v. Narayen Kashinath & ors.

333-13.—In person Ghelabhai Shevji v. Goolam Hoosein Ladhabhai & anr.

361-13.—Smetham B. & Co., Rahimbhoy Moloo v. Hiraji Kalloo & ors.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1234-12.—Shroff D. & D. Cura Jetha & anr v. Mathuradas Bhawanji Madh K. & C. & ors. Sh. D. & D.

1341-12—Dastur & Co. Balkissondas Jekissondas & ors. v. Anandrad Ramchandra.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1251-12.—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram a firm v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motichand and D. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

102-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Malvi v. Abdulally Hakimji Pakhdiwala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Sha Vanmalli Jetha, Jamsetji R. & D.

605-12.—Crawford B. & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. v. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Craigie B. & C. Ld., Vachha & Co.

779-09.—Diksit & P. N. C. Pramanic Messrs. Price Wills Ruves, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & ors.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne & Co., Ltd.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne & Co., Ltd.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

810-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Vakil Cooverji Raje Shirke Daph. F. & D.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11.—Jamsetji R. & D. Sada Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-3-13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

784-12.—Smetham B. & Co. Beramji Bomanji v. Maneckshaw Manchershaw Dubash Forbes & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

349-13—Payne & Co. Greaves Cotton & Co. a firm v. Bhicaji Sorabji Anklesaria M. B. Chottia.

LONG CAUSES.

578-09.—Nanu H. & Co., Ibrahim Abdulally Moochhalla and ors. v. C. Chhaganlal & Co. a firm & ors. Madhowji K. & C. Manchershaw & N.

533-12.—Tyabjee D. & Co., Jatram Kedarnath a firm v. Gajjimal Chiranjilal Motichand & D. for postponement.

455-11.—Mulla & M. Adamji Amarbhoy v. Abdeally Lookinanji Payne & Co., for postponement.

4-12.—Manecklal & T. Hiralal Harjiwan & ors. v. Purshottam Pitamber & ors. Raghavaya B. & N.

970-11.—Raghavaya B. & N. Radhabai widow & anr. v. Walibai widow Manekial & T. Dastur & Co.

834-12.—Payne & Co., Bhowanidas Veramal & Co. a firm v. Hakimji Taj & anr. Jehangir & S.

891-12.—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed v. Khalizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

1030-12.—Motichand & D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand v. Jijibhai Bhagwan & anr. Purmanand & Co.

685-12.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dinbay widow & ors. v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Pestonji R. K. & Co. F. P. Pavri. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

688-09.—Payne & Co., Hormasji Nassurvanji Vakil & anr. v. Abdul Rahim Ayub & ors. Payne & Co. Pestonji R. K. & Co.

342-12.—Mulla & M. Framji Hormasji Pavri v. Shapurji Pirojshaw Soonawalla. Jamsetji R. & D.

1278-12.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli & ors. Little & Co.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Ruberdas Narayen v. Messrs. Mogilal Tedas a firm Bapulal a firm Surajwal & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

FREE MOTOR RIDES.

MAHOMEDAN SENT TO GAOL.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Mir Mahomed Ali Hussain, a young Mahomedan, with cheating by personation Mr. P. W. Adams, owner and driver of taxicabs.

Mr. Percival W. Adams, who gave evidence, said that the accused came up to him on 31st ultimo and represented himself as Mr. A. Khan, Medical Officer attached to the staff of His Highness the Nizam's palace at Bombay. He told Mr. Adams that he wanted a car for the Private Secretary of His Highness the Nizam and asked him to send a good car to a certain address he gave in Duncan Road. Mr. Adams asked one of his drivers to take a car to the place. The driver took the car to the address and the accused used to take drives every day for four or five days, taking with him some boon companions. The accused put off payment to the driver for one reason or another and the driver, not willing to displease a customer, got notes made by the accused for the number of hours he had engaged the car. On the 5th instant a bill for Rs. 240 was presented when also the accused gave some excuse for delaying the payment. The driver, growing suspicious, got information from a man who was working as a servant of the accused that he was not what he represented himself to be and that he intended to leave Bombay that night. The driver communicated this information to Mr. Adams and he got the accused arrested.

It is stated that the accused once enjoyed a hereditary pension from the Nizam's Government, which was stopped by his present Highness soon after coming to the gadi. He then came to Bombay and began to live on his wits. He went to a Catholic priest and represented himself to be a graduate of the Madras University and expressed his willingness to be converted to Christianity. The reverend gentleman asked him to wait for a few days to receive some religious instructions and told him that after he had lived for some time in Bombay he would be converted and sent to a up-country mission school. Meanwhile the priest had to go to up-country and he gave the accused Rs. 12 for his expenses. The accused then hired Mr. Adams's car and went to different photographers in Bombay and had his photos taken in several different poses.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

FALSE COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athvale, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Khima Karson, a Hindu, charged Mala Abru and two others with voluntarily causing hurt.

Mr. Vesavawala, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused was defended by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law.

The complainant's case was that while he was going along Valpakhadi Road at 7 p.m. on the 10th May last, the accused walked up to him and demanded some money. The complainant refused and an altercation ensued when the first two accused struck him with a stick and the third accused stabbed him with a knife in the chest.

The defence was that this was a false case brought as a result of the long standing enmity between the parties. They called Deputy-Inspector Lyons to show that on the 10th May the complainant had lodged a complaint with him that he had been assaulted by the accused at 4 p.m. on the 9th May.

His Worship, on the evidence, acquitted the accused but declined to fine the complainant for bringing a false case as he understood that the accused had charged the complainant for making a false complaint before another magistrate.

MAHOMEDAN'S "HEINOUS OFFENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athvale, fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mahomed Cassun, a Mahomedan mill-hand, was charged with kidnapping Jayaterbai, a Mahomedan girl aged about ten years by Deputy-Inspector Newby.

The evidence showed that the accused was working in the same mill in which the girl's brother worked and he became acquainted with the girl. On the 5th May last, the girl's mother became ill and the accused on a pretext of seeing her went there, caught the girl and carried her away. He then took her to Baroda, and one evening he left her alone at the Baroda station and disappeared. The girl was brought to Bombay by the police and the accused was subsequently arrested.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, characterised the offence as a most heinous one and sentenced him to two year's rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST HAMALS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Govind Bhagya and Laxman Visram., hamals of Messrs. Treacher and Company, were put up by the Inspector Smith on a charge of theft. The property concerned was cutlery valued at Rs. 150.

A few days ago a police sepoy arrested the second accused at Gunbow street on suspicion and recovered a case of Wilkinson's razors. Further enquiries disclosed that the two accused were in the habit of stealing cutlery from the firm and selling it to a shopkeeper in Gunbow street, named Sala Mahomed Sumar and some property was recovered from him.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to receive 12 stripes and the second accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

The shopkeeper Sala Mahomed Sumar was next charged with receiving stolen property and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or in default to undergo one months' imprisonment.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athvale, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, John Patrick Egan, a European, was charged by the Government Workhouse warder, Mr. T. H. Graham, with deserting the workhouse.

The accused was granted leave as he wished to go in search of employment but he failed to return after the expired period.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions for a similar offence.

His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

AMONG RED-BEARDED PYGMIES.

NEW GUINEA DISCOVERIES.

When Australia took charge of the British part of the huge island of New Guinea, not very long ago, a new era of discovery was started. An expedition was organised by the Ornithologists Union in October, 1909, and, assisted by the Royal Geographical Society, set out to explore the south-western coast of the island, which had never before been visited by white men. Captain Cecil Rawling described something of what the expedition did in a lecture given at the Royal Institution in mail week.

It was on the morning of January 3, 1910, that the expedition sighted the coast, and saw 50 miles away "line after line the foothills of knife-edged forest-clad ridges" lying east and west parallel to the main range which stretches from one end of the island to the other over a distance of 1,100 miles.

The explorers had only one word to use, and that was Mimika, which they knew to be the native name of a river, but the boatman who came to meet the ship knew all about it, and took them through the mists into the Mimika's mouth.

Up the Mimika the explorers went, and soon they came to the Kapare, a great river flowing into the west of the Mimika delta, and, to quote the words of the lecturer, "it was here that the first men of the pygmy tribe of Tapiro were run down and captured. The plainsmen were again successful in capturing two more a short time afterwards, and though terribly frightened they were treated with such kindness that they were able, later in the year, not only to trade with them, but to stay in their village of Wambirimi, situated on the slope of the low-lying hills, and at a height of 1,800 feet above sea level." The expedition saw nothing of the women and children; they only heard shrill voices as they fled up the mountain side, but over 60 men were seen altogether, and about half of these, although terribly frightened of the strango machine, were measured. Their average height worked out at 4ft. 8¾in. They were well made and wiry, and their colour was dark chocolate.

The hair, which was unusually black, was worn short. Many wore beards, the older men dying their bright red. As to te rest of their personal adornment, Captain Rawling described it thus:—

"Around the neck was suspended a small string bag containing tinder and dried leaves for use as cigarette-papers while in addition many wore necklaces of bones of the wallaby or cus-cus, or black and red seeds. Over one shoulder was slung a large bag containing fire-sticks, bears' tusks, and other small possessions."

Pygmies were not the only things investigated by the expedition, for they also found a range of mountains "containing the greatest precipice in the world"; they mapped out 3,000 square miles of new territory; and, above all, they accomplished the longest cross-country journey ever taken in Dutch New Guinea—i.e., eleven marches from the up-river camp, which proved the impossibility of the Mimiki River as a line of advance to the snows; and, on the other hand, the value of the great rivers on the east, if the same goal is intended.

A clause was adopted by the Court of Leeds University on May 21 allowing honours students to spend one year of their three years' course at a foreign university.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CONTRACT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy being in the chair.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of kerosine oil 125 degrees and 150 degrees during the year from Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Company and Messrs. Hasanally Adamji and Company although the quotation of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. was slightly the lowest and that of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. the next lowest, they could be accepted, as the brands of oil offered had never been used and the new kind had not been sent for testing. The third lowest quotation was from the Standard Oil Co. who had offered to supply the same qualities of oil as were used by the Municipality and were only Rs. 68-12-0 higher than the lowest tender. He therefore proposed to accept their quotation and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply of 3,200 tins of Kerosine oil 150 degrees Elephant Brand at Rs. 2-1-6 per tin and 600 cases, 150 degrees White Rose at Rs. 5-12-2 per case.

The Chairman suggested that the tender of the Standard Oil Co. about Elephant Brand as recommended by the Commissioner be accepted, but the tender of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. for 600 tins be accepted instead that of the Standard Oil Co. as the quality of their oil was better.

The Chairman's suggestion was accepted.

The Committee approved the contract to be given to Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company about the duplication of the Tansa mains, referred to in our yesterday's issue, at tendered rates.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Commissioner put before the Committee ten plans showing certain subsidiary works required to be carried out at Love Grove in connection with the installation of the new machinery for relieving the surcharging of sewers. The works were estimate to cost Rs. 1,75,470.

The Commissioner stated that the works all appeared to be necessary. Most of them were anticipated, but they were not estimated for, as the exact requirements were not known. The largest item was the coal shed (Rs. 69,955) and the cost of providing a road thereto and making an enclosed coal, yard for unloading and handling the coal (Rs. 29,113). The recent experience of the inconvenience of a hand-to-mouth supply of coal rendered it desirable that they should have a shed capable of housing a large quantity at a time. As the main works were approaching completion, it was very desirable that they should be provided for as soon as possible and as it was possible to have them carried out during the current year, he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to their execution. No provision for their cost, however, existed in the current year's budget. Funds would therefore be provided for the purpose in the Loan Works Budget for the next year under advances and in the meantime the cost could be borne from balances available from the grant of Rs. 18,68,632 for the main works, namely, for measures for relieving the our charging of sewers and from advances to be subsequently adjusted from other loans. The question of erecting coal shed might be allowed to stand over till Mr. Hewett's return from leave. He however requested early sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the execution of the other works including roadway and railings for coal shed which were necessary even though it was ultimately decided to construct a smaller coal shed.

The matter was referred to the Corporation for sanction.

BURGLARY IN SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

A moonim in the employ of Balakchand Harakhchand, a firm having their pehdi in Sheikh Memon Street, reported to the police that the pehdi was locked about midnight on Tuesday. Yesterday morning when his servant went to open the door, he found it fastened from inside. He forced the door open and found articles strewn about and found three locks on the door of the strong room wrenched off.

On making a search, the moonim found that a bar of silver weighing 2,000 tolas and cash and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 8,333 were stolen.

It was discovered that a hole had been bored in the rear door of the pehdi and an auger and a jammy were found inside the pehdi.

The "Suffragette" appeared in the mail week with the imprint "Printed by J. Edward Francis, 13, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, and published by the Women's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway."

CAUSE OF PEACE.

CABINET MINISTER'S WARNING.

Seldom has the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House been so crowded as on May 20, when the annual meeting of the Peace Society, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held under its hospitable roof, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The Lord Mayor, in welcoming the gathering, said that was the ninety-fifth annual meeting of the Peace Society, and it was the largest that had ever been held in that hall. He congratulated the members of the Society on the happier circumstances in which they met owing to the passing of clouds that had for so long threatened the peace of Europe and retarded the welfare and material progress of the people.

Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., moved a resolution in support of the peace movement. They had to admit that the nations of Europe and the Great Powers of Europe and America in recent years had been relying more and more on force than on arbitration with the view to settling international disputes. They had to recognise also that being prepared for war had not promoted peace, for during the last twelve years there was no single one of the Great Powers of the world, with the exception of Germany, that had not had to conduct a war. They had also to deplore to-day that the new science of aviation was apparently to be turned into a new method of destruction of human life. But they might congratulate themselves that they were within a few months of celebrating a century's anniversary of peace amongst the English-speaking peoples of the world. On Aug. 29, it was gratifying to note, the Palace of Peace, which had been erected out of the contributions of the Powers concerned in The Hague Conference, would be opened.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

A few months ago there was a feeling that our relationship with Germany was strained. He was glad to say that feeling had passed away, and there was evidence that day of an indication of the warmth entertained by the German Emperor for our own Sovereign and Queen by that gracious act of clemency, the liberation of certain prisoners. The time had arrived when we might say as a nation that we were just as friendly towards Germany as towards any other nation, and that we valued the reciprocity of that feeling.

One of the great dangers of to-day was the fact that the huge sum being spent in connection with implements for the destruction of human life meant that a large number of persons were interested pecuniarily, and desired to see more and more spent in order that those employed might have better wages in the industries which flourished as the result of this wasteful expenditure. Just as the nation years ago found that it was in danger of being overcome by the liquor interest, so to-day he thought we were in danger of a vested interest which would get control of the nation and ruin it unless we tried to stop it.

The true patriot was he who would come forward and say, "Stop this riot." If we could all agree to hold our hands for, say, one year in building battleships, he believed the nations would realise its wisdom.

There are individuals (he continued) going up and down the country with the highest motives, but no better patriots than ourselves, advocating conscription or compulsory service. We are not going to say a word against their patriotism, but, to my mind, the miner who works in the mine and risks his life, the sailor who enters the mercantile marine and faces storms, and even the railway employee who runs all the dangers of his calling, and those who are wage earners doing their best for their wives and families, are just as much patriots as those serving in the ranks of our soldiers or sailors. (Cheers.)

SIR E. GREY'S MESSAGE.

Having expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the Balkan Conference had been held in London and his appreciation of Sir Edward Grey's recent services in the cause of peace, the speaker stated that he had asked Sir Edward Grey if he had any message for that meeting, and Sir Edward replied, "You may tell them in the City of London that, although there are causes working for war which are still not dead, on the other hand I am glad to say that I am conscious that there are also greater causes working for and strengthening the cause of peace." (Cheers.)

Lady Barlow seconded the resolution, and advocated the appointment of a Minister of Peace.

The Bishop of Lincoln supported the resolution, which was carried.

Canon Masterman moved, and the Rev. R. F. Horton seconded, a resolution rejoicing in the prospect of the immediate establishment of peace; and thanking Sir Edward Grey for his tactful and generally appreciated services. This motion was carried unanimously.

The Chief Rabbi proposed a resolution referring to an annual Peace Day, and said it was very gratifying to him that his first appearance on a public platform outside his own community should be in connection with the peace movement. We must have faith in the realisation of our ideals in the future. (Cheers.)

When the Lady Mayoress of Liverpool was christening a vessel in the Mersey, the bottle which was being broken rebounded and cut her hand.

POLO CUP.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

AMERICANS WIN.

CALCULATIONS UPSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 10.

In the first match for the International Polo Cup America defeated England by 5½ goals to 3.

MEADOWBROOK, June 11.

Play opened in surprising fashion, the Americans having all the best of the game, completely outplaying and outriding their opponents. They scored three goals during the first period to the Englishmen's nil.

The challengers combined better in the second period, which closed with the score at 3½ to one, Ritson scoring.

The Americans again scored in third and fourth periods, while the Englishmen missed numerous chances, though Edwards and Cheape very nearly scored. The figures at the end of these two periods were 4½ to 1 and 5 to 1 respectively.

The Americans at this stage gave a remarkable display of combination, though they were twice penalised for fouls.

Hope revived among the English spectators during the fifth period, the visitors keeping the ball more in the American territory, and Ritson and Cheape scoring, and bringing the score to 5 goals to 3.

The Americans here lost Monte Waterbury, who had a finger broken by a mallet. He was replaced by Stoddart.

During the seventh period play was even, though the Americans lost a half goal for a foul. They scored again, however, in the eighth period, thus winning by 5½ goals to 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

MEADOWBROOK, LATER.

The weather was perfect for the match, being both sunny and cool. Eighteen thousand spectators were present. The Englishmen lined up:—

Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett.

The Americans lined up:—

J. M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, Whitney and Milburn.

FIRST PERIOD.

During the first period, the play was entirely in the English territory for 1½ minutes. Lockett saved twice but M. Waterbury scored after 96 seconds. L. Waterbury and Milburn scored the other two goals amid deafening cheers.

SECOND PERIOD.

In the second period the Englishmen were riding faster and combining better, Ritson riding off fierce attacks by the Waterburys in a characteristically determined style. Cheapo drove the ball over half the length of the field and followed it up at a great pace, but M. Waterbury rode him off before he could shoot for goal.

THIRD PERIOD.

In the third period the Americans took no risks, playing a safe game. L. Waterbury scored after a combined attack. The Englishmen repeatedly missed apparently easy shots for goal. Edwards and Cheape nearly scored from the midfield.

FOURTH PERIOD.

In the fourth period, the play was almost entirely in the English territory. Whitney and the Waterburys missed easy chances in subsequent pressure on the English goal. A fine run by Cheape down the field relieved the pressure, and raised the English hopes but Cheape missed an undefended goal. "Larry" Waterbury following hard on his heels and drove the ball back. The Americans, by dint of desperate riding and assisted by superior speed of their ponies, repeatedly took the ball from their opponents. Their combination, too, was striking. "Larry" Waterbury scored the only goal of the fourth period. Hard riding by the Americans resulted in their being penalised for two fouls.

FIFTH PERIOD.

In the fifth period the Englishmen rallied. They got more speed out of their ponies and were more certain in their strokes. Ritson scored a perfect goal with a lofty shot which cleared two opponents and crossed the line ten feet above the ground. Cheape also made magnificent effort, galloping length of the field and scoring with a 75 yards drive, the ball just trickling between the posts. It was in this period that "Monte" Waterbury broke his finger, he having been hit with maliet in a mellee. After a delay of 131 seconds, Stoddart came out to replace him. The combination of the Americans was not impaired by the change.

SIXTH PERIOD.

In the sixth period the Englishmen were on the defensive, massing in front of the goal to prevent the opponents from scoring. In the final minute of this period Cheape took the ball down the field and made a fine shot along the boards. His comrades, following up, some beautiful combination was witnessed. Edwards ultimately missing goal as the bell rang.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

The seventh period witnessed most open play of the match, both teams racing up and down in pairs. "Larry" Waterbury tried a long drive at the goal but missed. Edwards and Ritson showed fine combination, carrying the ball length of the field to their opponents' goal, where Ritson missed scoring by inches. Milburn was penalised half-goal for crossing.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

There was some desperate play in the eighth and final period, especially on the part of the Englishmen who clashed frequently. "Larry" Waterbury was thrown but resumed unhurt. He scored the only goal of the eighth period, picking up the ball from a scrum, and driving through under his pony's neck after 158 seconds. The Englishmen then rallied and forced the play into the American territory, but the Americans gathered themselves together and returned in a body to front of the English posts.

A belief prevails that nobody, not even Stoddart, is quite able to replace "Monte Waterbury," whose combination with his brother was most remarkable. Long driving of Ritson and Cheape and work of Lockett were greatly admired.

Nothing was deducted from the English score on account of the infringement of rules.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

The defeat of the British team in the first of the International matches is naturally a very bitter disappointment, not only to Polo enthusiasts but to the nation as a whole. This is more so this time than it was a couple of years ago, as they had every reason to expect a win. From the description of the game to hand, one would surmise that the defenders made good before giving the others time to settle down. A good beginning is important in every branch of sport, but that the Englishmen did most of the attacking in the latter stage leaves one to hope that the knowledge they have gained of the Americans' methods may serve them well in the remaining games.

It comes as something of a surprise to hear that combination told as much in favour of the defenders at individualism, the changes that have been taking place being due to lack of this on the part of the quartet who kept the Cup in 1911. The two Waterburys, Whitney and Milburn were, however, eventually selected and the result would appear to justify it. The Meadowbrook ground is exceptionally fast, very much more so than English ones, and this is the only point on which there has been some anxiety. Outplayed and outridden as we hear the visitors were, there is every possibility that the experience of ground and opposing methods they have gained may tell heavily.

Since the selection of the team to represent Great Britain in a second endeavour to regain the Cup taken to America in 1909, interest has been sustained at a very high pitch. Each incident from early last month has been keenly followed, both sides have had to put up with misfortunes, and we were justified in feeling some confidence as to the ultimate result on the strength of form shown in the preliminary matches with various clubs.

The first unfortunate accident to record was the one to Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, who has for some years been regarded as one of the finest exponents of the game ever seen, and was to have captained the side. It will be remembered that in a practice game at Eaton Hall he fell with his pony and was found to have torn the ligaments of his right shoulder blade, the one which was broken in an accident in 1911. Plucky as it may have been for him to persist in playing in further games, this only aggravated the trouble and ended in his having to give way. The vacancy was filled by Capt. Lockett and the duty of skipper fell on Capt. Ritson's shoulders. This means that the Old Cliftonian will lead out a military quartette whose associations with India give an extra fillip of keenness to devotees of the sport out here, as well as the recognition that must follow of the high standard of play in this country. The Duke of Westminster has taken a very whole-hearted interest in and materially assisted this attempt to restore the prestige of the Old Country, but his proposal to send a civilian team as well fell through.

When the Americans were first called upon to defend the Cup they were very fully extended and success was only achieved by a narrow margin. Whilst giving them every credit for their abilities, it was admitted that they were at a substantial advantage as to mounts, their ponies being bigger than the standard in England allows. What this means in "riding-off" is obvious. Though we again hear that the American ponies are taller and that some have a finer, thoroughbred appearance, the Home ones would appear to make up for it by strength, being described as stockier and deeper in chest and shoulder. Forty-four of them were landed in good condition on May 14, and though it was said that they were being fined down too much they are pronounced exceptional.

After receiving the good wishes of the King on May 5, the team sailed on the 7th, the ponies arrived on the 14th and they played their first game on the 20th, badly beating a scratch four. They subsequently went through the leading clubs with continued success, beating the well-known Piping Rock Club twice, the second time by a wide margin. On the same ground they had their severest test last Saturday and came out with flying colours. The team included the two Waterburys, without which the Americans consider no set to be at all representative. "Monte" Waterbury was said to be out of form and in the proposed team he was left out in favour of Stoddart. This appears to have caused some dissent, but as both brothers subsequently figured as likely to play, the trouble has presumably been patched up.

The first of the Americans' misfortunes occurred on the 13th, when Milburn was thrown and kicked in the face. Recovering from this, he was again quoted as one of the team a week later, but on the 31st he met with another accident. Tripping his pony with his stick, he came down with it and was kicked on the head. He must be wonderfully hardy, as on Friday last he announced himself to be fit to take his place. The very next day, however, we hear of another accident; Foxhall-Keene, the American captain, being rolled on by his pony and sustaining a broken collar-bone. The English skipper, Capt. Ritson, was reported on the same day to be down with fish poisoning, but was well again very shortly.

Unfortunate as the Americans have been, it is by no means as serious to them as it would have been to the visitors, who could not call on reserves at any time. The defenders would not commit themselves to publishing the names of those chosen till the last moment, and the continual changes would go to show that several are close in the running for one or even two of the places. This should enable them to fill the captain's place without any very great weakening.

On the 23rd, Lord Wodehouse sailed as the challengers' referee, and both he and Freake have been playing. In the narrow win over Piping Rock the latter hit two valuable goals against his confreres. It was at about this time that the Britishers were at evens in the betting after being threes against, and before their win on Saturday they were down to 5 to 2 *on*. This was said to be a false price, but they justified it the next day. From eulogising the visitors' horsemanship, the Americans began gradually to feel that they had a great task in hand, the betting has veered round remarkably and it is to be hoped the promise of the form shown will be fulfilled.

On May 21 the first choice was made for the defenders, falling on Stoddart, Lawrence Waterbury, Milburn and Whitney, a fortnight later "Monte" Waterbury was included, but both were left out of the reconstructed team on Thursday last. The four were Stoddart, Milburn, Foxhall-Keene and Stevenson, and they beat Meadowbrook Freebooters by 14 to 5. Foxhall-Keene is now *hors de combat*, so the Selection Committee will have a very trying time.

The results of matches played since the challengers arrived are of no little interest. These are as follows:—

May 20th v A scratch team. Won 21-0.

May 22nd v Piping Rock Club. Won 5½-4½.

May 24th v A scratch team. Won 10½-½.

May 27th v Piping Rock Club. Won 11½-4½.

May 31st v A scratch team. Won 17½-0.

June 1st v All Philadelphia. Won 15-5.

June 4th v American Runners-up. Won 13-4.

June 7th v Piping Rock. Won 3½-½.

SIMLA TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The Simla Open Tennis Championship was brought to a close to-day when the final in the Mixed Doubles were played. The match was timed for 5 p.m., but long before this hour the spectators started flocking in and by the time Her Excellency Lady Hardinge who graced the occasion with her presence and gave away the prizes arrived every seat was taken and the people paid the price of reserved seats to be allowed to stand and watch the match. The competitors were Kunwar Maharaj Singh and his sister, Bibi Amrit Kaur and Captain and Mrs. Turner.

Captain Turner opened the match with the service and won the first game. The next five however were won by Maharaj Singh and his sister. Captain Turner took the next and Kunwar Maharaj Singh the following, the result being 6—2.

In thenext set Captain Turner again won the first game and Maharaj Singh the following two. The Turners then equalized and two all was called. The next three games fell to Kunwar Maharaj Singh and his sister who led, 5—2.

The Turners scored the eighth game, but lost the following and Kunwar Maharaj Singh and his sister won the set and match at 6—3.

Though Captain Turner did a lot of poaching and smashing his poaching was ill timed and his smashing erratic. He rushed at anything and everything trusting evidently to fortune favouring the brave. Fortune, however, played him false and even his rushing tactics were of no avail and Kunwar Maharaj Singh and his sister won without a struggle of any kind. They are now the champions for three years in succession and carry away the Challenge Cup. They are to be congratulated upon their achievement, for two more sporting players it would be difficult to find. The committee are to be congratulated on the arrangements they made and the successful termination of the tournament, but giving praise where praise is due the thnaks of the Simla public are due to Mr. E. H. Skeen, the honorary secretary, to whose indefatigable energy the success of the tournament is to a large part due.

At the end of the match, Lady Hardinge, gave away the prizes, the following being the recipients:—

Men's singles.—J. M. Coates winner—Maharaj Singh, runner up.

Men's double's.—Coates and Dr. Gray, winners—Green and Yanderspar, runners up.

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. Gracy, winner. Mrs. Muspratt Williams, runner up.

Mixed doubles.—Maharaj Singh and Bibi Amrit Kour, winners, Capt. and Mrs. Turner, runners up.

Y. M. C. A. Single Tournament.—Men's singles.—J. H. Green, winner, F. A. Thorpe, runner up.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY POLICE CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR 1913.

Sunday, 8th June, Islam Gymkhana.
Saturday, 14th June, Times of India.
Sunday, 15th June, New High School.
Thursday, 19th June, R. I. Marine.
Saturday, 21st June, Parsi Baronet.
Sunday, 22nd June, Alfred C. C.
Saturday, 28th June, Army and Navy.
Sunday, 29th June, B. Vol. Artillery.
Saturday, 5th July, Elphinstone High School.
Sunday, 6th July, Telegraph C. C.
Saturday, 12th July, Times of India.
Sunday, 13th July, New High School.
Saturday, 19th July, Gas Coy.
Sunday, 20th July, Commercial Gymkhana.
Saturday, 26th July, R. I. Marine.
Sunday, 27th July, Customs.
Saturday, 2nd August, Parsi Baronet.
Sunday, 3rd August, Telegraph.
Saturday, 9th August, Municipality.
Sunday, 10th August, Hindu Gymkhana.
Sunday, 17th August, Telegu Cricket Club.
Saturday, 23rd August, Army and Navy.
Sunday, 24th August, B. Vol. A.
Saturday, 30th August, Currency.
Sunday, 31st August, Islam Gymkhana.
Saturday, 6th September, Gas Coy.
Sunday, 7th September, Commercial Gymkhana.
Friday, 12th September, Y. M. C. A.
Saturday, 13th September, Bombay Municipality.
Saturday, 20th September, Elphinstone High School.
Saturday, 27th September, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Saturday, 11th October, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Sunday, 12th October, Customs.
Saturday, 18th October, Mint.
Sunday, 26th September, Mint.

THE RADIANT CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR 1913.

Saturday, 7th June.
Sunday, 8th June, XI vs. XVI.
Sunday, 20th June, Oriental C. C.
Sunday, 15th June, A. B. C. C.
Saturday, 21st June.
Sunday, 22nd June.
Saturday, 28th June, St. Xaviers High School C. C.
Sunday, 29th June, Daiwadnya C.C.
Saturday, July 5th, Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sunday, 6th July, Pathare Prabhu C. C.
Sunday, 13th July, Graduates vs. under Graduates.
Saturday, 19th July, Currency Bank C. C.
Saturday, 26th July, Bombay Young Cricketeers.
Sunday, 27th July, New Century, C. C.
Sunday, 3rd August, Gaud Saraswat, C. C.
Saturday, 9th August, Sion Union C. C.
Sunday, 10th August, New Hindoos C. C.
Saturday, 23rd August, Wilson College, G.
Saturday, 30th August, Sion Union C. C. (return).

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire, at Leeds, by an innings and 108.

Sussex beat Derbyshire, at Brighton, by an innings and 92.

Kent beat Worcestershire, at Stourbridge, by an innings and 55 runs.

TOO MUCH *trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Take half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results.*

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Banagalore Anglo-Horticultural Show will be held at the Lal Bagh on the 2nd of August next.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that efforts to make cordite in Kabul have been unsuccessful.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Poona on the 27th July between Miss Palin and Capt. Stuart-Boyd, R.E. both of whom are popular members of Poona society.

The "Pioneer" says: It is probable Captain Meluish, I.M.S., Plague Medical Officer in the Punjab, will be posted to the United Provinces vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Melville ordered to Delhi.

Among the proposals which are likely to be submitted for consideration for the improvement of the walled city of Delhi is one for making a broad road from Dufferin Bridge to Ajmere Gate.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will be present at the children's Treat to be held at the Reay market, Poona, in honour of H. E. the Viceroy's birth day at 4 p.m. on June 20.

Colonel Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, is proceeding to Chitral to inspect the Chitral Scouts.

The Royal Geographical Society, as already announced has awarded the Victoria medal for scientific reseach in geography to Col. S. J. Burrard, R.E., Surveyor-General of India.

A convict in Travancore has applied for the postponement of the death penalty which is pending on the ground that he is suffering from dysentery. He apparently expects to die of the dysentery, failing which he is determined to be in good health before "shuffling off his mortal coil."

The Government Railway Police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of a six-chambered American revolver by Messrs. Hopkins and Allen from the Bengal-Nagput Railway quarters at Kharagpur. The revolver belonged to Mr. Hood-Straton, a loco Inspector on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The doubling of the Umballa-Saharanpur section of the North-Western Railway is being steadily proceeded with and at the same time some of the station yards are being remodelled. About Rs. 55,00,000 will be spent on these works and another ten lakhs will be devoted to the renewing of lattice and place girders on the bridges that are not considered strong enough.

In the death of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gangadhar Sastri, C.I.E., on the 5th instant, India, says a contemporary, has lost one of the greatest and most respected Sanskrit scholars and one of the greatest authorities on Sanatan Dharama. He was born in 1858, educated at the Sanskrit College, Benares, and was for thirty years a professor of literature at this college.

At the Meeting of the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the 20th May, the Chairman stated that he estimated that in the event of the Government acquiring the railway in 1932 the ordinary stockholders would receive anything between £180 and £200 for each £100 of stock; but if the Government decided to allow the lease to run out in 1932, then the stockholders might receive between £160 and £180.

A European girl aged 19, converted into Islam and married to a Mahomedan, was produced before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta last week for deserting her husband who is a hide merchant. He alleged that she was abducted by her mother who is a public woman. But the girl denied the accusation and said "He beat me and turned me out." The Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

As the system of Benches of Honorary Magistrates has been working for nearly four years at Bangalore and Mysore, and the District Magistrates have both in their yearly Administration Reports and in the special reports had spoken well of the work turned out by the Benches, the Government of Mysore have directed that the Courts of Bench Magistrates be continued as permanent institutions in both the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

One Babu Satis Chandra Chakrabaty instituted a defamation case against Babu Upendra Gopal Biswas, a pleader of Khulna, for defaming him while the pleader was cross-examining him as a witness in a will and probate case before a Subordinate Judge of Khulna. The defendant pleader was summoned and made his appearance before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer on June 5th. On his expressing regret the complainant amicably settled the case with the defendant.

The expenditure upon the Upper Swat River Canal, which involves the tunnelling of the Malakand, had been nearly 108 lakhs of rupees up to the 31st March, 1913, and 28 lakhs are to be spent during the current financial year. This will leave only 42 lakhs to be provided for the completion of the project, the estimated total cost being just under 178 lakhs. The canal will furnish abundant water for the tract of country lying north of Mardan and the return on capital outlay should be a satisfactory one.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMERT AT BYCULLA.

A variety entertainment in aid of the poor of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, was held on Saturday last in Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Gloria Church Compound, Byculla. The Hon. Mr. J. L. Sprott, Chairman Bombay Port Trust, presided. An attractive programme was gone through and the entertainment was much appreciated.

FATHER VAUGHAN.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

AMUSING EXPERIENCES.

An enthusiastic welcome awaited Father Bernard Vaughan on May 20, when he stepped on the platform of Queen's Hall in order to deliver a lecture on the subject of "What I Saw and Said in America," says the "Daily Telegraph." It was at once a testimony to the preacher's personal popularity, and an expression of the pleasure with which the Roman Catholic community of the metropolis see him again in their midst. The hall was well filled in every part. Mr. Newton Crane presided.

Father Vaughan began his lecture by remarking that he had been away from home for eighteen months, during which he had travelled 30,000 miles, and had spoken between 300 and 400 times to an aggregate of about 500,000 people. He had preached, lectured, and talked in cathedrals and chapels, in theatres and opera houses, in auditoriums and armouries. He had spoken in the "glory holes" of great liners, and on deck; in gold, copper, and coal mines. He had addressed his audiences in snowfields and in lumber camps, in log-cabins, among cowboys, at nigger revivals, and in Indian camps. He had been among avalanches and glaciers; he had been in a sand-storm, had seen a tornado, had experienced earthquakes twice, and had been nearly shipwrecked. When on that last occasion the ladies rushed to him—(laughter)—and asked "Shall we be saved?" he replied. "That depends upon yourselves. (Renewed laughter.) But I have the best authority for assuring you it is as short to heaven by water as by land." (Laughter.) Some of them seemed to doubt it; but after a couple of days they got off the rocks without loss of life.

TRAVELLING "EN PRINCE."

He had been in a railway acoident, when many carriages and the engine were reduced, as a man said, to toothpicks. But not a passenger was injured. They were gliding down a slide during a heavy snowstorm, and the brakes would not act, so they ran into a luggage train at the bottom of the decline. He passed the harbour bar going to New York in the autumn after a terrible storm at sea, but on nearing land they ran under two glorious rainbows, and the great city stood out in the setting sun as a thing of the greatest grandeur and glory.

That he was going to receive a hearty welcome he felt certain, but no description of his could convey an idea of the courtesy, kindness, and hospitality accorded to him all the time he was in the States from every section of the community, from the President in the White House to the logger in the lumber camp. (Cheers.) Such hospitality never was. He had travelled those 30,000 miles, and it was hardly an exaggeration to say he never paid for a railway ticket or for a room in the hotel. He found he was travelling "en prince." New York was the most cosmopolitan metropolis in the whole world. From all the nations under the sun people poured into it and distributed themselves throughout the eighteen States.

"VAUGHAN ON HOBBLE SKIRTS."

Adverting to his personal experiences, Father Vaughan said that before he was out of his cabin he was surrounded by reporters and interviewers, all wanting his impressions of New York and the United States generally before he had seen them. (Cheers.) He rather resented giving himself away, but a man said, "I've come from my editor. He wants to know what you think of the hobble habit." He (Father Vaughan) replied, "I don't think it is any good my giving you my idea of the hobble habit, because before I have expressed any view it will be out of fashion. The habits I am speaking against are the habits the ladies will not give up, bad habits." The reporter said, "That's right; that'll go right in." (Laughter.) Next day he saw the headline "Vaughan on Hobble Skirts." (Loud laughter.)

New York was a wonderful powerhouse, where everything that was enterprising and energising and adventurous was propagated, (Cheers.) It was a place where you could not get old—you had to keep young. (Laughter.) When somebody wrote to him, "If you work as you are doing in New York we will have to meet you with a hearse," he replied "If I stay in New York much longer you will have to meet me with a perambulator." (Laughter.)

As for hotels and restaurants in New York, they were perfectly wonderful—especially in the prices. (Laughter.) When the maitre d'hotel presented the bill at one place and asked if everything was all right, his (the speaker's) friend said. "No, you haven't charged for saying, 'Good morning.'" (Laughter.)

From New York he went to Buffalo, where he arrived at eight o'clock in the evening. He went straight to a great auditorium, packed to the doors, where he delivered an address. When it was over the chairman said, "Now the people want to meet you," which meant he had to stand up, when he was pretty well tired, and shake hands with about 1,000 persons, who told him all about themselves, their interests, and their children. (Laughter.) Then he thought it was all over, but the Bishop of Buffalo came in and said, "Now we are going down to the banquet." Over 500 people sat down, and at the end there were ten or fifteen speeches. (Laughter.) He got away at half-past two in the morning, and the Bishop drove him round the city and showed him the cathedral and palace, which stood a little way back from the main street. The Bishop, after asking how he (Father Vaughan) liked the location, of the cathedral and palace, remarked, "A little while ago they were right on the main street, and I did not like it, so we wheeled the whole thing back." (Laughter and cheers.) In some American cities they thought nothing of wheeling houses from one place to another.

NIAGARA AND PHILADELPHIA.

After describing Niagara, Father Vaughan told an anecdote of an Italian, who, on being asked by a Yankee what he thought of the Falls, was not very appreciative, and inquired, "Where's your Vesuvius?" The Yankee replied, "We haven't got any Vesuvius, but if we had I guess Niagara would put it out in a spit." (Laughter.) A visitor from South Africa, on being asked for his opinion of the Falls, inquired of the questioner in his turn, "What do you think of Victoria Falls, compared with Niagara." The Yankee's reply was, "Victoria Falls compared with Niagara?—a mere frontal perspiration." (Laughter.)

Philadelphia, continued the lecturer, was a Quaker city, and whilst there he was told a story of a boy who was asked for an essay upon Quakers. He wrote that Quakers were very kind, good people, who never quarrelled, never clubbed one another, and never jawed back again, and at the end he added, "Pa's a Quaker. I guess mother's not." (Laughter.)

Philadelphia was supposed to be a very slow place compared with New York or Chicago—so slow that it was related that a man was taken up for sowing scarlet runners there. Another man was asked, "Are you still in Philadelphia?" He replied, "I guess everything is still in Philadelphia." (Laughter.) "Oh," said the questioner, "I don't mean, that. I mean, have you lived all your life in Philadelphia?" The man looked up, and said, "Not yet." (Laughter.)

In Chicago sermons were preached in the churches in twenty-five different languages, and some of the factories printed their rules in ten languages. In that city all the various nationalities had their own quarters. There were a great many Jews who were excellent citizens. Catholics had numerous lessons to learn from the Jews. Describing his visit to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, the lecturer said the one day an American was talking about that river and the great Hudson, and observed, "Why, compared with our rivers, your Mersey, and your Severn and your Thames are mere sleepy, sickly streams." "I replied," Father Vaughan went on, "I think yours are just as sickly as ours. Look at this one, sir—the Mississippi—it is confined to its bed." (Laughter.) One had to keep one's wits about one in America, or else England got standing in the back-ground.

During his stay in Florida and the Southern States he had the great pleasure of being among the darkies, of attending some of their revival meetings, and of seeing the life they lived. They really were the brightest, happiest, most cheery people he ever came across. He wanted to preach in a little chapel there, and a man came up and said very gravely, "Perhaps you wouldn't mind preaching from the altar steps, because I have got a duck laying in the pulpit." (Laughter.)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORKING-MEN.

"People ask me, do I recommend you to go out to America," concluded Father Vaughan. "Do I recommend the working-man to go out? I recommend anybody to go out who goes with the determination to take his coat off, to roll his sleeves up, to put his back into the work, and let the sweat roll down. I recommend any man to go out who is determined to make his way and is not going to give up because things do not go well with him. Persevere, go on, and in the end I am quite sure any man in America will come out on top. (Cheers.) One thing is certain. I do not know any land on earth where in exchange for an honest day's work you will get a finer living wage. I have come back from the States feeling that in all the great things which really matter there is very little difference between any of us. We all have the same hopes, the same sorrows, the same disappointments, the same trials and troubles that have to build-up man's life, no matter what his position on the social ladder." (Cheers.)

After the lecture some interesting lantern pictures of American scenes were shown.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Herro Bhiwa, a millhand aged twenty-five. The deceased was employed in the Century Mills at DeLisle Road. On Tuesday, as he had no work to do, he went to the fifth floor and as he was looking out of a window, he overbalanced himself and fell.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

SAUCES FOR POULTRY AND MEATS.

I cannot recall the name of the witty Frenchman who said, after a visit to England, that the English had 365 religions but only one sauce; but if this was fairly true of England then, it is still more so of the average Indian cook though it is not so such *his* faults as that of his employers who are contents, year in year out, to have a horrid paste-like concoction called anchovy sauce, or melted butter, according as it is pink or white, with their fish; and another mawkish substance, called cuphue mystically by its maker "jug custard" with all their sweet dishes. As for my goodman he absolutely refuses to have either at the table and I have found no difficulty in teaching the cook several simple, yet appetising sauces upon which he can ring the changes, and thus make the variety which seems so much more necessary out here than it is at Home. I grant you that when you search for enlightenment on this point in any ordinary Cookery Book, the processes recommended seem not only very complicated but also very extravagant, and are for the average household prohibitive on these counts. So I set my wits to work to see if something could not be evolved which would make the two everlasting messes mentioned above. things of the past in my house, and I propose to give you the benefit of my experiments. The base of all white sauce is practically the same, a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together in a pan, but not browned and then some stock, or milk. or water added with the flavouring required; but where it usually fails is that when the liquid has been added it should boil for at *least* 10 minutes; it is because this is not done that the usual white sauce has such a raw flavour, and why it so often disagrees with an invalid or one who has a very delicate digestion. It ought to be an article of faith that you must embue your cook with once and for all, otherwise all the recipes I may give will not be the least what they should be. Say you are going to have a sauce with your fish, then for that instead of using water pure and simple the cook should be trained to make a little good stock from the bones and trimmings and if the fish is to be boiled it should be cooked in this. There is a large amount of nourishment in the bones and skin of fish, and by making use of them for stock you not only get a much better flavour, but you also get extra nourishment. Even when you have prawns or shell fish the shells should be broken up and boiled for an hour to make the stock for the sauce., At first, as being something new, the cook tries to get out of doing it and will say he has when he has not, but if you request to be shown the stock, and he finds that you mean to have it done so, he soon gives in and makes no further trouble about doing it. When your palate has been trained a little, you can tell by the taste alone if the sauce has been made with stock or water only. Suppose that you are having plain boiled fish; with that you might have the sauce made as I have directed, strained and at the last the yolks of one or two eggs added to it with salt, pepper, and lime juice; this is Supreme sauce if you also add cream, but for the ordinary household a little milk is quite good enough. Hollandaise sauce is much the same, but that you stir in more butter and more eggs but do not use cream, and this can be used either hot or cold. Care is required in adding the eggs, and on no account must the sauce boil after they have been added or it will all curdle. If you are having fish fried in batter or egg and breadcrumbed, instead of lime juice, onion juice and Tobasco sauce can be added with a little cream or Ideal milk and called Villeroi sauce; or you can have the stock strongly flavoured with onion and added to it potato rubbed through a sieve and butter and egg yolks added and call it Soubise sauce; or you can have the same onion flavoured stock and add to it the egg yolks, vinegar or lime juice with extra butter and some chopped parsley and call it Bearnaise sauce; or you can add finely minced or pounded prawns or oysters to the plain white sauce, or tomato puree, or chutney, or cheese, and thus you have quite a large number from which to choose for fish alone irrespective of the various cold sauces for general things as well as fish.

ABOUT MORE WHITE SAUCES.

To continue with white sauces for poultry and meats, there is of course, caper sauce, and for sheep's or calf's head the brain rubbed through a sieve and added to the sauce which should have been made of some of the liquor that the head was cooked in. For poultry, the stock should have been made from the giblets, and the liver pounded may be added or chopped mushroom and pounded tongue added and called Duchesse sauce; or pounded ham, and called D'Uxelles sauce; made mustard and chilli vinegar added for salt fish; or horse-radish, vinegar, eggs and cream added and called Russian sauce. Indeed, there is an endless variety of these white sauces of which as I said before, the foundation is the simple formula given above, and is, surely, easy enough. You want to show the cook, practically, how easy it is and keep on impressing upon him to always boil it well first, it is the whole secret of success. Personally, I found that once the cook had grasped the idea he was quite willing and sometimes eager to make a constant change, and when giving the orders for the next day always dicussed which sauce should go with what dish.

BROWN SAUCES.

As for *Brown Souces* their name is legion and the foundation of them too is the same, it is the different additions you make to it which give variety in taste and name. The flour and butter in this instance is cooked together until well browned and the stock or water added as in the case of the white sauce, and equally in this case, must the boiling be very stictly insisted upon. For Espagnole Sauce which is the super-foundation of many other more elaborate ones,it is the original foundation in which some lean ham or bacon has been cooked and flavoured with herbs, mushrooms, jam and sherry and strained. It is expensive to be constantly opening tins of mushrooms so a little good mushroom eatsup will do as well, and I often use chopped olives as they are not costly and need not all be used at once. I find where sherry is advised that a bottle of the ends of the dessert wines that I mix together for cooking purposes does quite well, and by studying economy in these matters one is able to afford extra eggs and butter where it is indicated, and where it makes a considerable difference. For game, a puree of cooked prunes added to the Espagnole sauce makes a pleasing change; for Indienne Sauce you add tomato puree with curry powder or paste, and pounded anchovy or redfish and strain it. Portuguese Sauce has chopped herbs, spice and lime peel added to it; Poivrade or Piquante Sauce, has chilli vinegar and pounded ham added to it, orange peel and some of the peeled quarters added to the foundation makes a nice sauce for duck; flavoured with claret, currant jelly, orange juice and spice it makes a good venison sauce; in fact, with a little thought and ingenuity you can soon think out a dozen varied mixtures and flavours to suit the meat it is to go with. I find Tobasco sauce better than Cayenne of which it is the liquid variety, and onion juice is invaluable, but cooks have to be trained to be light handed with them, it is just a sonpcon that is needed of such strong flavoured condiments; indeed the success of all these flavourings is that they should be so well blended that no particular one should assert itself, and it is in this that cooks required a good deal of patience and education; they will *not* taste, and without that they will never make a surety of flavouring the sauce the same each time. Also it takes a little time to get them to take the little extra trouble needed to make the various stocks for these sauces and the gravies for the meats.

COLD SAUCES.

Then there are the varieties of *Cold Sauces* of which the foundation of the greater part is a good Mayonniase, and fortunately that is a thing quite an indifferent cook can make well out here. To make Tartare Sauce which is a pleasant change from the ordinary Mayonnaise, you add to it a tablespoonful each of capers, olives, and gherkins all finely minced; this quantity to a teacupful of the sauce. Green Mayonnaise is made by adding to it a paste made by pounding together parsley, water cress, herbs and spinach, rubbing it through a sieve and mixing it gradually with the prepared Mayonnaise. Suedoise, is made by adding grated horseradish and cream or Ideal milk. Norvegienne is a particularly nice sauce to use with any cold fish, and for this you colour it green with some spinach or colouring and add to it pounded anchovies or redfish, olives, capers and herbs. Irlandaise, has cream, tarragon vinegar and mixed cooked vegetables cut into tiny dice mixed with the Mayonnaise; in fact, here again a little thinking out of new combinations will supply you with a good list to draw upon. It is a good thing to have several kinds of vinegars, such as chilli, tarragon, onion vinegar and so on, and the vinegars from pickles are most valuable for flavouring purposes. I always have going a bottle each of pickled walnut, gherkins, piccalilli, and home-made onion-pickle, though neither my goodman nor I ever *eat* pickle in the ordinary way, but they are so useful for sauces and made dishes.

CHAUDFROID SAUCES.

Now we come to the Chaudfroid variety of sauces which are most necessary for the serving of cold meats in a tasty way. I often have the poultry cooked purposely to serve in this way; in this hot country it is pleasant to have a change from hot foods. I have never yet found a cook who could make these chaudfroid sauces, their one and only was aspic, generally of a poor flavour. The foundation of aspic should always be of stock made from the bones of the meat or fowl or fish, and the latter is extremely good let me tell you though few people have tasted it. If there should chance to be none available, use a little Lemco or Marmite; I prefer the latter as it is made from vegetable substances and will keep quite a long time after it has been opened. Here, of course, we are handicapped because the climate does not permit of making stock, and glaze, which no house at home should be without, so we must use gelatine and concentrated meat juices that we should not require at home. Ordinary gelatine does very well for aspic, but for jellies and more delicate dishes I use the leaf gelatine. The stock or foundation can be cleared, coloured with browned onion and well flavoured, the gelatine added when cold, and used to thicly coat braised birds or meats and so served, with a garnish. Or it can be whipped up with Mayonnaise sauce and use as a garnish itself, or to smother the cold meat in, or broken into tiny pieces and the meat embedded in it, but for this the aspic must be made extra stiff and broken at the very last. For a fish aspic, made from fishstock, it is not coloured but kept white and may be used clear or made thick with the ordinary white sauce; the great thing is to flavour suitably. How many times has not an aspic dish proved almost uneatable because the aspic tasted of nothing but glue and salt. It should be regarded as a savoury jelly and flavoured to suit the meat or fish it encloses. For a white chaudfroid make a good white sauce as previously directed add sufficient geltine to make sure of its jellying well and see that the sauce in the first instance was suitably flavoured to go with the meat it is to mask; it needs to have a very distinct savoury flavour or you might as well be having paste on the cold fowl or meat. These chaudfroids make such a nice change from the everlasting aspic and Mayonnaise col dishes and are worth taking trouble to teach the cook to make. They open up, quite a long vista of varieties; in one for instance, a well flavolre puree of tomato could be added; o another pounded vegetables or only potato rubbed through a sieve; In fact, any liquid sauce can be made into a chaudfroid wh the addition of the gelatine, but it is upon the flavouring of all these hat their success hangs. If you find the meat you are eating encased i a cold glue-like mixture it makes you turn against it, but, if on the contrary, the casing has a delicious flavour as it melts in your mouth you at once think what a very nice dish it is.

SWEET SAUCES.

Now we come to the Sweet Sauces, and if you have been subjected to a long course of Jug custard you will indeed be glad that, like myself, you have banished it from your table. There are so many nice boiled puddings flavoured with orange, lemon, almond, ginger or what not, which are made much nicer by a sauce accompanying it either with the same flavour or a contrasting one and they are so easy to make. In a great many of them the foundation is a syrup of sugar and water; to this in almost every instance, some lime juice should be added to counteract the sweetness. If it, is an orange pudding, the sauce can be flavoured with orange juice and peel; if lemon, the peel and juice of lime or lemon; if ginger some can be boiled with the syrup to give the flavour. Jams afford a great variety of flavours, by boiling spoonfuls of them in the syrup and then straining as all sauces should be. To these can be added if liked any spirit, liquers or wines, but in an ordinary way this is not in the least needed.

Then there are the Whip Sauces which are a little more difficult to make but they are so nice it is worth the trouble. To the syrup, or wine, or fruit juice, you add slightly beaten egg yoks and whip the whole until it is a light frothy mass. You stand the pan you are making the sauce in in another of boiling water over the fire and whip the while. The great secret is to whip it just enough or it curdles and does not look nice, but a little practice will soon teach your cook this.

Lastly there is the Fairy Butter or Hard Sauce type; it is rather extravagant but the men always seem to like it very much. It is made by beating up castor sugar and butter together in the proportion of half and half weight, not bulk, till light and frothy and then beating in the white of eggs previously beaten to a froth and adding any flavouring essence to taste. Set it on ice and strew lightly with nutmeg when serving if liked. I do not care for the flavour of nutmeg myself. I think with all this information any housekeeper should now be able to train her cook to make adequate use of the simple means required, to add materially to the pleasures of the table; you may say that it takes time, so it may, but what on earth has a cook to do out here half the day? Think of what a cook has to do at Home even in houses where there are several servants! I find, out here, if you never make any calls on your cook's time and intelligence he becomes so slack that even the little you *do* ask is badly done. I hope some one will try these recipes, and it would be a great pleasure to me if any one who has availed themselves of my hints would take the trouble to let me know; it is such an encouragement to one as keen as I am.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

My goodman said to me the other day, that he noticed that when I was very eager in some discussion I had a habit of screwing my forehead into very ugly lines, and took me to the glass to show me! Sure enough, had I little idea that I was making my already sufficiently plain face, a good deal plainer by this unconscious habit. Of course I at once set to work to try and keep myself from this ugly trick, and as usual, I began to use the idea for my own interest and started watching if my friends did the same sort of thing; I was fairly suprised to find how many of them spoilt themselves by some ugly but unconscious trick or mannerism, and it struck me that this might make a good text for a little sermon to you this week. Without the least inculcating silly vanity or encouraging unnecessary time to be spent at the toilet table I do think that many women do not do themselves the justice they might because they do not give a little time to studying themselves or noting how they stand, or walk, etc. If there is any line deeper than the other in your face you may be sure that you are in the habit of screwing your face in some unbecoming way, and you should take means to find out what it is you do, and cease doing it. When resting or preparing for sleep there is a great art in letting all the muscles become absolutely flaccid, but, until you try to do it you can have no idea how difficult, it is, and how as a rule you do not *rest* properly. Half the time lying with every muscle relaxed will do more good than the whole time with some one or other of the muscles rigid. To women who lead a busy life, with mind and body on the stretch, there is nothing more restful than to be flat on the back with every muscle absolutely relaxed and the mind made as much of a blank as possible; it takes the exercise of some will power in the first instance to really relax every part of you, and then to keep so, for a day or two you will not succeed in resting much. So for the mind, relax that, fix it on some beautiful thought, or poem, or verses of Scripture, which will give the quiet mental atmosphere so necessary before making the mind a blank as nearly as you can. And so, lie quite, quite still even for ten minutes, and I can promise you, that you will get more good out of it than a whole hour of so called resting, where the mind and body are both more or less at tension. When people settle themselves for the night too they often have a strained position, and a still more strained expression. Imagine what must be the result to the lines of the face if this strained expression remains the whole night through as it generally does. Even more then, should one at night take care to relax *all* the muscles, and particularly notice the muscles of the face; try to keep the mind occupied with sweet thoughts and the face will take on a soft expression of itself. The face in many cases is a true index to the mind and is gradually marked by the prevailing trait in the character of its owner; why do we say, what a cross, or proud, or discontented face as we go along through life, and instinctively dislike a person who has naturally, or more often by training, a masklike face which gives no indication of what the brain is occupying itself with. I hold that it is the duty of every woman to make the best of herself, and not the least pleasing way is to cultivate a beautiful mind, the reflection of which makes an otherwise plain face more pleasing to look at than one which is technically beautiful. but which is often spoilt by the reflection of some disagreeable trait in the character of its possessor. We can all cultivate beautiful minds, and when face and figure have lost the beauty of youth, the beauty of such a mind will become more and more apparent with the years, and bring that "peace which passeth understanding" to her who has set herself to obtain it.

LUNATIC MATHEMATICIAN.

A lightning calculator has been discovered among the lunatics of an asylum at Nantes, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The doctor who presides over the institution states that the man has no education worth speaking of. He can scarce read, and has the greatest difficulty in writing the figures necessary for his sums. But as a mental calculator he is a marvel. If asked how many millions of seconds were in the life of Methuselah he would answer in less than a minute. He was asked for instance, how many seconds there were in thirty-nine years, five months and twelve hours. In less than half a minute he had the answer. If asked how many seconds there are in thirty years he answers correctly in four seconds. "I know how many seconds there are in a year," he says, "and I have only to make one or two subtractions and a multiplication and I have it."

But the rapidity with which he makes these operations is wonderful. What is the age of a man who has lived a billion seconds, he was asked. His reply came in forty-eight seconds, and was found correct. Curiously enough, he can count better when in a fit of madness than when he is lucid.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

OX-CHEEK SOUP.
FISH A LA-BRETAGNE.
MINESTRONE.
MECKLENBERG PARTRIDGES.
MOUSSE OF SHELL FISH.
LADY BETTY PUDDING.

Ox cheek, As. 3. , Fish, As. 8. Partridges, As. 10. Eggs, As. 4. Shell fish, As. 4. Potato, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 8. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 2-10-0.

OX-CHEEK SOUP.

Have the cheek well scalded and break up the bones put it into the pan with 3 slices of lean ham or bacon, a tablespoonful of butter, some sliced carrots and onions and let all cook together for half an hour. Then add 2 or more seers of water and let all simmer for 4 or 5 hours; strain, add pepper and salt to taste and serve with tiny pieces of the meat.

FISH A LA BRETAGNE.

Cook a tablespoonful each of flour and butter together in a pan till nicely browned, then add a teacupful of water, or fish stock a teaspoonful each of grated onion, chopped parsley and anchovy sauce, and wineglassful of sherry. Simmer for half an hour when add the fish and simmer till cooked; serve with slices of lime.

MINESTRONE.

This is an Italian dish and a very pleasing one. Well wash a teacupful of rice and set it to stew in a seer of stock or water, with 2 tablespoonfuls of finely minced bacon, 6 slices of Bologna sausage 1 cabbage shredded, and a teacupful each of French beans, tomatoes, green peas, celery and potato. Stew slowly for 1½ hours, at the last stir in 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, turn it into a pie dish, sprinkle with cheese and just brown it.

MECKLENBERG PARTRIDGES.

Make a little good stock with the giblets; and some forcemeat with breadcrumbs, the livers, bacon, herbs and chopped prunes, with rather strong seasoning. Stuff the partridges or pigeons with this and braise them with the stock in a sealed jar in the oven. Remove and just brown in the oven and add to the gravy tomato sauce and currant jelly, strain and serve poured over the partridges.

MOUSSE OF SHELL FISH.

Make a little well flavoured aspic made with stock or Marmite; pound up any shell fish and mix it with Ideal milk or the new Milkmaid brand cream and season with onion juice, Tobasco sauce etc.; whip it all into the aspic till it is a frothy mass. Fill little moulds and set on ice.

N. B. The aspic should be just jellying when it is whipped with the fish mixture and it should be whipped on ice out here.

LADY BETTY PUDDING.

Fill a dish with alternate layers of stile or baked breadcrumbs and marmalade. With a dessertspoonful of cornflour mix a little cold milk and 2 well beaten eggs, and finally a large cupful of boiling milk; pour this over the crumbs. If baking it, add some dabs of butter on top, but this can be steamed equally well. Serve with a sherry souce, if liked but is not necessary.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—VI.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to [illegible] John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max who is home from Oxford making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This Annie Cartledge, has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow with home he has at Sleath Mills. tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at the factory for a time. Before Macdonald, the manager at the fac- aunt in Carlisle tory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home, and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Wingbridge. Luke Cartledge determines to send Annie to her leaving Wrotham, however, she again sees Max, who promises to write to her.

CHAPTER VI.—(*Continued.*)

"Where is the red? asked Macdonald, greatly daring carried back in memory by the sweet intimacy of the scene to a remote castle in the Herbridean seas where his sister Elspeth made just such sunshine for the father they both loved so dearly.

"It's there," she said, giving her head a toss. "In the daylight I will shew you. But come, tell me about this malingering man. How very wicked of him! is he lazy then, and doesn't want to work?"

"Yes, that's his only actual disease, I do believe."

"And what did you do to him?"

"Gave him his utimatum. Return to work on Monday or no work. He'll be there," said Macdonald easily.

Sylvia shifted her position on the ottoman so that she could see his face.

"Father has been telling me how good you are to the men, Mr. Macdonald, and how much you have done for them, since you came," she said soberly, and now was more like the solemn-faced maiden he had seen the previous evening. "And he had been telling me too about that wonderful and delightful housekeeper of yours, who thinks you can do no wrong. When can I go to see her?"

"Any day," murmured Mecdonald in accents of delight, foreseeing many delectable occasions in the ugly house by the works.

"Jean will be in the seventh heaven at the prospect I had to describe you to her this morning, Miss Sylvia, just as if you had been away for years and years."

"And how did you describe me, honest Indian, now no malingering?"

Macdonald reddened a little, and laughed in slight embarrassment. "I won't malinger. I only refuse to confess," he answered, whereat she laughed aloud, the sweet sound awaking echoes through the quiet room.

"After that I think you hardly deserve to see the snap-shots of my Italian journey, but some of them are so funny. I should like you to see them. May I fetch them, Daddy?"

"Sure."

Howorth's eyes followed her with a very vivid look in them till she closed the door.

"She's so like her mother, Mac," he said in a voice which trembled slightly, "It's at once a joy and a torture to see her. But she left me a child, and she has come back a woman."

"She's incomparable, there isn't anything to touch her in Wotham," said Macdonald involuntarily

"But it's a great responsibility, Mac, to have a young life like that in one's care. It's a mother she needs. I couldn't sleep last night for thinking of the immensity of that need"

"She has never known a other's care, sir, and you, if you will permit me to say it, are a very exceptional father," said Macdonald, with an air of sincere sympathy which cofforted John Howorth.

"I do my best, but it's a very poor best a man can do where a girl child is concerned," said Howorth trifle heavily.

Macdonald did not answer for a moment. Something seemed to strike him chill. It was the thought the other lonely Wrotham father grappling with the problem of his maiden child.

But Sylvia entered all smiles and life, and the momentary gloom was swallowed in the radiance of her presence.

CHAPTER VII.

ANNIE IN CARLISLE.

Joe Nash, Aunt Lydia's husband as a large good natured man who troubled himself about nothing. He was a man to a firm of seed merchants in Carlisle, and his work took him log hours and many miles away from his home each day He was in the main a steady man, but being by nature a prince of good fellows he was subject to much temptation at the houses of call he had to pass on his various journeys. He had had occasional lapses. and on two occasions had actually been dismissed from his post for being in an unfit sate through intoxication to take care o his horses. But his penitence was so gnuine, and he was so much liked fo his other qualities, that he had been reinstated both times, but was now supposed to understand that any further transgression would be followed by instant and final dismissal. Her husband weakness occasioned Lydia Nash so much anxiety that she had opened a small shop in one of the back streets of the town, for the double purpose of providing occupation for her idle hours, and keeping what she called a second string to her fiddle.

The shop in the Watergate was a nondescript place, which proved of immense convenience to the immediate neighbourhood, chiefly because almost everything a forgetful housewife could require was to be found within its hospitable doors. Lydia Nash was a very capable woman of the small active wiry order. A natural kindliness of disposition had saved her from becoming a shrew, and people liked her for her straight dealing, and her true kindness of heart, and permitted her a great deal of latitude in her speech. She was certainly extraordinarily plain-spoken, somtimes disconcertingly so. She was like her brother in her wonder and scorn over the thriftlessness which made so much misery in her own walk of life, and many had she given a good talking to, not sparing her tongue while she heaped kindness upon them with her hands. Her childless state was the real cross of Lydia's life, and she always envied her brother Luke his pretty daughter. When she had heard that they were actually coming on a visit she was filled with quite a genuine delight. Joe, who had a short day on Saturday was at the station to meet them, when the train arrived about six o'clock in the evening, and bore them in triumph to the Watergate where they were received rapturously by his better half, who had prepared a most substantial and appetising high tea for their consumption. She put her head on one side like a bird after she had kissed them both.

"Thou'rt owder, Luke, mooch owder, beant he, Joe? Lad, thy hair's getten quite grey, but thou'rt the same dear lad. Coom an let Annt Lyddy look at thee, Annie. Thou're owder too. My, ow they do grow up, to be sure, mekkin' 'us owd men and wimmin afore the time, dear! dear!"

Lydia Nash, more observant than anyone knew, and the evening was not over before she surmised that there was something beneath this hurried journey, something that they had not told her. Some small cloud had undoubtedly cropped up between the father and daughter, and the child's face was less open and guileless than it had been. In her eyes dwelt the mystery and the passion of womanhood, awakened for weal or for woe.

"Annit doan't look hersen, Luke," she observed on the Sunday as they walked home in a pour of rain from the chapel. "She's getten owder too, and looks too wise an careworn a' most. What ails her."

"She missin' 'er mother, Lyddy, for thet reason I've brought her," Luke answered, but said no more. He set a supreme value on the promised word, and though his heart prompted him to confide his whole trouble to the sister who, he knew, would never fail him, his promise to his daughter sealed his lips.

"An' hoo lang are we to get keepin' 'er, Luke?" asked Mrs. Nash, "A week or twa weeks or what? the langer the better, we shall be pleased, but theer's thee to be considered. What art tha to do in th' hoose without a woman body?"

"Oh, I'll get along. I don't mind hoo lang she stops, Lyddy, and thou'll mek her put her hand to, an gie thee proper help. She ought to earn her keep."

Lydia laughed loud and long at that.

"Her keep winna be hard to find, Luke, and its a real pleasure it'll be to hev her. I only wish thou could stop too, Luke. Eh, lad, it brings back t'owd days to see that again. Pity folks like us that have aye got on an understood each other should ha to live so far apart. But that's the way of the Lord A'mighty, we hev to fill our own little corner, an nivver grumble."

"That's it, Lyddy. I see it more an more, we've a' all got the lil bit to hoe so to speak, an if we hoe it weel there winnot be anny time left fur frettin.'"

"That's so," said Lydia with a scarcely perceptible sigh. She had been born in Wrotham, had worked her young life in the factory there, and her heart was still in the busy bustling town on the banks of the Brent.

She had really never taken kindly to the northern town where her married life had been cast, but she would have thought it wicked and ungrateful to grumble, or to suffer her homesickness to be known or even suspected.

The big easy-going Joe was one who never concerned himself with moods and fancies, being entirely devoid of them himself.

A comfortable fireside, a wife who did not nag, a good comrade, and a foaming glass of ale, these four items comprised Joe Nash's comfortable litany of life. And it may be said that he was happier thus. Those who reach out towards the stars have to pay the price.

Narrowly all that Sunday, Lydia Nash, while apparently unconcerned, watched her kinsfolk, and by the time her brother left she had arrived at a quite definite conclusion regarding the situation. Something had happened, either Annie had done something which had occasioned her father anxiety, or was on the brink of doing it, and her removal from Wrotham was a safeguard. She was considerably surprised, however, that afternoon in the shop when things were very quiet, and she was shewing her niece where the various items of merchandise were kept, when Annie opened the subject herself.

"Aunt Lyddy?"

"Yes, my poppet."

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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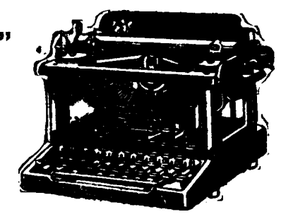

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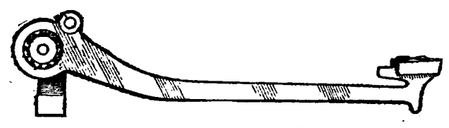

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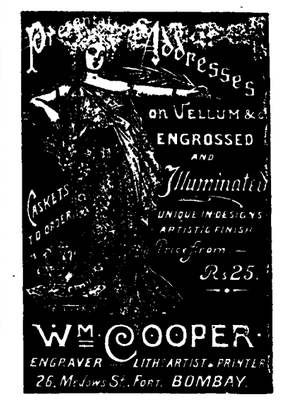

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For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

Don't try HIT OR MISS METHOD for your eyes.

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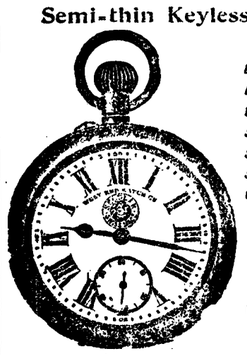
"IMPERATOR"

Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17" size.



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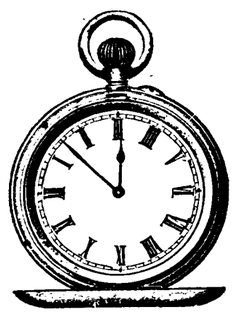

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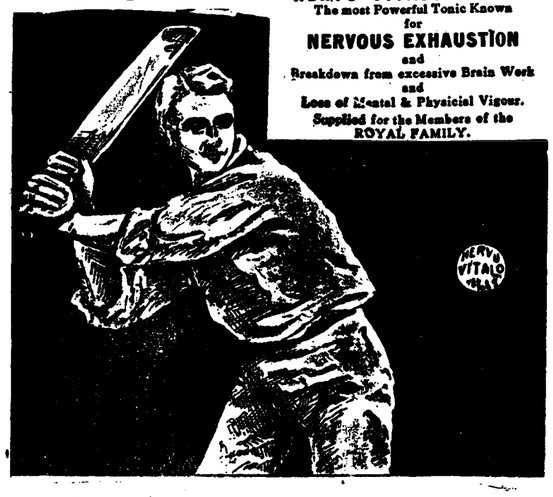

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